

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

FEB 21 1911

6247

LIBRARY,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington D. C.
Spring 1911

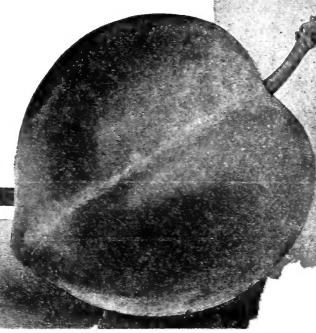
Wild Bros. Nursery Co.

Fruits, Trees
and Flowers

The Sarcoxie Nurseries

Sarcoxie, Mo.

Our Thirty-Sixth Year
Established 1875



How to Order

JUST tell us what you want in any way that suits you best. Make a list of the varieties you want, give number of each, size and price, and tell as whether you wish shipment by express or freight or wish us to ship as we think best. Nursery stock takes a special rate by express, 20 to 33% less than merchandise rates, and where the shipment is not heavy we recommend express. If you want shipment at some special date, tell us. Remit by Money Order or Bank Draft, payable to Wild Bros. Nursery Co., if these can conveniently be obtained.

TERMS

The prices in this list are under the following conditions, and for cash with order. Orders, however, from known, responsible, prompt paying customers, will be forwarded during shipping season, to be paid for promptly on receipt of invoice. Parties unknown or with whom we have had no credit transactions, please send cash or satisfactory security with order. Stock ordered in advance of shipping season to be reserved, must be accompanied with at least one-third of the list price; balance to be paid when shipping season arrives.

ORDERS ARE ACCEPTED Only upon the condition that they shall be void should injury befall the stock from frost, hail, storm, fire, or other causes beyond our control. Orders placed early in the season, before full growth and maturity of the stock, are booked subject to conditions being favorable to produce the required quantity of the grade ordered.

REMITTANCE At our risk if made by Postal or Express Money Order on Sarcoxie, Mo., or by bank draft on New York, Chicago or St. Louis, payable to Wild Bros. Nursery Co. Checks on other points should be drawn with exchange. We acknowledge orders for \$1.00 and over; if you do not hear from us in a reasonable time, write again.

GOODS C. O. D. Goods sent C. O. D. when half the amount is sent with the order.

GRADES We grade carefully, in some cases by caliper, in others by height; when by both, caliper governs. The lower number is included, the higher excluded. For instance, in a grade of 4 to 5 feet, 5-foot trees go into the next higher grade.

YOUR SELECTION Of varieties at respective prices given, but we reserve the right to fill in a smaller or larger size or age than ordered, should we be out of the size or age wanted, charging therefor at the size or age used in filling the order. Please state preference. When varieties are ordered that we do not offer in this list, or we are out of, we will use our judgment and send as nearly similar varieties as we have at command, unless otherwise instructed, labeling with the name of the variety filled.

QUANTITIES Five of a variety at the 10 rate; 50 of a variety at the 100 rate; 500 or over of a variety at the 1,000 rate; less than 5 of a variety at the each rate. This does not mean, as an illustration, that 20 peach, 10 apple, 20 cherry, would be charged at the 100 rate. To secure 100 rate it is necessary to order 50 trees or plants of a variety, unless otherwise noted.

SHIPPING Please give shipping directions, freight or express; also route. If none are given we forward to the best of our judgment, in no case assuming responsibility, as all goods travel at purchaser's risk and expense. Unless instructed, we exercise our judgment as to releasing freight shipments to value of \$5.00 or \$3.00 per cwt., according to classification governing, when necessary to obtain lower freight rates.

PACKING Our packing is carefully and thoroughly done by experienced packers, for which we make no charge (provided order amounts to \$1.00 or over, if by express, or \$3.00 by freight.) We ship long distances with perfect safety.

FUMIGATION Will be done when requested, or when your state requires it.

INSPECTION Copy of certificate of inspection with each shipment.

GUARANTEE While we exercise every possible care and diligence to have our varieties true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, without charge, or refund the amount paid for same, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that this covers the full extent of our guarantee or responsibility in the premises.

There are so many conditions over which we have no control—many which no one can control—that it is impossible to guarantee stock to live, success or failure depending largely on climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc. Occasionally we learn of nurseries who do, but it will be found that the prices more than cover the risk run.

CLAIMS for shortage, deductions, or errors, to receive consideration, must be made promptly on receipt of goods.

It is possible for occasional errors to occur in the many details incident to our business, and we cannot correct them unless you tell us. Each man who helps fill an order checks for his part, and the packers record their part. Write us just what you received and what the error is, as we want to locate the cause and guard against its repetition. Adjustments are easy while the details are fresh in mind, and it is only reasonable that we should require a prompt report. Our customers will assist us in guarding against errors if they will forward their orders as early as convenient.

This List Abrogates prices quoted in all former issues of same.

DON'T FORGET to write name, postoffice, also freight or express office if different from postoffice, plainly.

Wild Bros. Nursery Co.,

Sarcoxie, Mo.

About Substitution

We prefer that customers tell us whether they wish us to substitute in case the supply of any varieties is exhausted. If you do not want us to do so, write "No Substitution," on order. In the absence of instructions we are obliged to use our judgment. It is impossible to foresee the demand and some varieties become exhausted, particularly late in the season. Often a similar variety can be sent that will be equally satisfactory and frequently customers prefer it rather than lose a year in planting. Substitution as we use the word means, simply that one variety is sent in place of another, correctly labeled with the name of the variety used. For example, if instead of Alexander Peach, Mayflower was sent, it would be labeled Mayflower.

Order as early as you can tell what you will need. If you do not wish shipment till later, tell us about what time you prefer.

Buy Trees, Not Prices

It is the trees you plant, not the prices, and a few cents difference in the first cost is of less importance than securing healthy, well grown stock, true to name. An unusually high price is not an indication of unusually high quality. Yet there is a price below which a reliable tree cannot be grown.

We give the propagation great care, and maintain extensive stock blocks. We give our stock more careful and thorough cultivation than the successful farmer gives his crops. This with

Our Superior Location on the western slope of the Ozark Mountain range at an elevation 1150 feet (about 800 feet above St. Louis) adjoining open prairie lands, our climate, and the character of our soil, enables us to grow well matured trees adapted both to the North and South. We want to encourage extensive planting, and make our prices as close as is consistent with the attention we give our stock.

You Pay no Agents' Commission when you purchase of us.

We have not, since the beginning 35 years ago, employed any agents, but sell our stock through this price list direct to you.

Apple Trees



THIS first fruit in importance, is unsurpassed as an article of food and commerce. The varieties to be chosen is governed largely by the use. The home orchard should contain both "cooking" and "eating" varieties. By making a judicious selection a constant succession of fresh apples may be had from early summer till spring, or almost till apples come again. And a moderate home orchard will supply an abundance.

The apple grows best in a deep, rich soil, such as would produce good corn or potatoes. Almost any soil that is not wet can be used for orchard; if hilly, no matter. In fact, the rough, hilly portions of the farm are usually well adapted to fruit and may be made one of the most profitable parts. Preparation of the soil consists mainly in deep, thorough plowing, harrowing and leveling. Plant 20 to 30 feet apart, preferably 30. The first few years a crop of small fruits, strawberries or vegetables may be grown between, not in, the rows.

Our soil does not force a quick, rank growth, therefore we do not get the same height tree at one year as is grown in the rich bottom lands, but our trees mature better and our customers tell us they grow off better in the spring, which is of more importance than height at planting time.

Price of Apple Trees

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, 2 year, 4½ ft. and up. 11/16 in. cal. and up, branched.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
Extra size, 2 year, 4½ ft. and up, ¾ in. cal. and up, branched.....	.20	1.60	15.00
Standard size, 2 year, 4 to 4½ ft., ¼ to ¾ in. cal., branched.....	.15	1.20	10.00
Medium size, 2 year, 3 to 4 ft., more or less branched.....	.13	.80	7.00
Light size, 2 year, 2 to 3 ft., little if any branched .....	.10	.50	4.50
Extra size, 1 year, 2½ ft. and up, not branched .....	.15	1.00	7.50
Standard size, 1 year, 2 to 2½ ft., not branched .....	.13	.80	6.00

*Varieties marked * 2¢ each higher than above prices.

**Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

Summer Apples

Bononi.—Medium, roundish, deep red on rich yellow in broken stripes; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, of best quality; valuable for dessert or market; early to mid-July.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Large, red and yellow striped; juicy, rather acid, good; valuable for kitchen and market; vigorous, hardy, early, abundant bearer; July 15-August.

Early Harvest.—Medium to large; bright straw color; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, rich sub-acid; productive; June 20-July 10.

Early Ripe.—Medium, roundish-oblate, broadly ribbed; yellowish-green; sub-acid; good cooking apple; midseason. (1 year only.)

Golden Sweet.—Above medium; pale yellow;

flesh tender, sweet, rich, excellent; latter July.

Jeffries.—Medium, striped, splashed and marbled red; flesh tender, very juicy, mild sub-acid, delicious; excellent home orchard; Aug.-Sept.; bears young; 1 yr. only.

LIVLAND RASPBERRY.—Medium, roundish-conic, waxy white striped, shaded and marbled light crimson; flesh white tinted pink, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, almost sweet; fine; about with or a little later than Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety, very hardy, and suitable for the north as well as south. Ideal for home use and marketing in baskets or boxes. See illustration, page 4.

Red Astrachan.—Rather large, roundish-oblate, deep crimson, white bloom; juicy, acid; mid-July. (1 year only.)

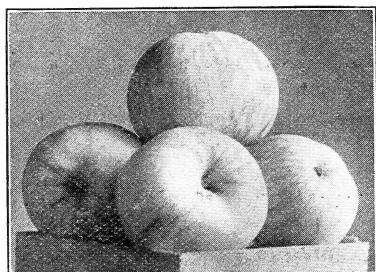
Red June.—Medium oblong, very red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, good flavor; a young abundant bearer; latter June-July.

Sweet June.—Medium size, roundish, light yellow; flesh yellowish; a very sweet and tender eating apple, fair for cooking; very productive; June-July. (1 yr. only.)

Tetofsky.—Medium size, greenish-yellow attractively striped and splashed crimson; whitish bloom; flesh crisp, juicy, sub-acid, bears very young. June-July.

Wilson June.—Claimed superior to Red June in size and quality, ripening after it. We have not yet fruited it.

***Yellow Transparent.**—Good size, round-conic, waxy yellowish-white; crisp, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; early bearer; latter June-July.



LIVLAND RASPBERRY. (Page 3.)

Autumn Apples

Fall Pippin.—Large, greenish, becoming yellow; rich sub-acid; good dessert. Sept.-Oct. (1 yr. only.)

Oliver.—(Ark.) Medium to large, yellow mottled and striped with red; sub-acid; sold by some as Senator; Oct.-Dec. (1 yr. only.)

Rambo.—Medium, yellowish streaked dull red; mildly sub-acid; very good; Sept.-Oct. and later. (1 year only.)

Ramsdell Sweet.—Good size, oblong, striped dark red, blue bloom; good; Oct.-Nov. (1 yr. only.)

Twenty Ounce.—Very large, greenish-yellow washed, mottled and splashed bright red; juicy, mild sub-acid somewhat coarse but a young, regular bearer; Oct.-Nov. (1 year only.)

Wagener.—Medium to large, beautiful bright red with contrasting pale yellow; fine texture, high flavor; bears young. Nov. (1 year only.)

Wealthy.—Above medium to large, yellow splashed and striped red, total effect bright red; very juicy, agreeable sub-acid, aromatic, very good; very hardy, productive; Sept.-Oct.

Winter Apples

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig).—Large, roundish, inclined to conic, greenish, largely overspread dull deep red, on some soils almost dark as Ark. Black; flesh tinged yellow, firm, rather tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; December-March.

Arkansas Black.—Medium large, nearly round, yellow, covered with lively red deepening to maroon or almost black; flesh decidedly yellowish, rather crisp, moderately juicy, slightly sub-acid; unproductive in some sections but always commands a good price where it can be grown; best on bench land; Dec.-Mar. and later.

Baldwin.—Rather large, roundish, yellow mottled with bright red; flesh juicy, rich, sub-acid. Dec. (1 yr. only.)

Ben Davis.—Mottled and striped red on yellow; mild sub-acid; early, abundant bearer.

Boiken.—Medium to large, very attractive, bright yellow with beautiful blush; flesh fine grained, very juicy, brisk sub-acid.

Collins (Ark.).—Large, globular or a little oblate, inclined to conic, yellow washed and striped red; rather coarse, moderately juicy, sub-acid; midwinter; sold as Champion by some. (1 year only.)

***Esopus Spitzenburg.**—Large, rich red obliquely striped; excellent flavor and quality; Oct.-Dec.

Gano.—Large, oblate to conical; rich red to maroon, rarely striped; flesh white, mild sub-acid; late winter; of the Ben Davis type.

Grimes' Golden.—Medium to large; a beautiful rich golden yellow; juicy, rich, sub-acid; very good to best; early bearer; Oct.-Dec.

Ingram.—Medium; dark and light red in stripes; firm, juicy, very mild sub-acid, good; blooms late; a late keeper; seedling of Genetton, better color. (1 year only.)

Jonathan.—Medium size unless thinned; prevailing color lively, deep red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, very aromatic, sub-acid; very good to best; dessert, kitchen, market; Oct. and later. Light 2 year and std. 1 year only.

Kinnard's Choice.—Medium to large, dark red on yellow; beautiful, showy; agreeably sub-acid, somewhat aromatic; quality one of the best; vigorous, bears young; Winesap type.

Little Red Romanite.—Small to medium, striped red on yellow; firm, mild sub-acid, almost sweet; late keeper; early, annual bearer.

McIntosh.—Good size, very attractive appearance; general effect, bright deep red; flesh very tender, perfumed, delicious; resembles Fameuse but larger. Nov.-Jan.

Missouri Pippin.—Large, roundish, bright red striped darker; flesh firm, briskly sub-acid, fair; good grower, early, heavy bearer; Nov.-Jan.

Newtown Pippin.—Medium to large, greenish-yellow, often brownish-red cheek; flesh firm, tender, rich, aromatic, sub-acid; Dec.-Feb.

Northern Spy.—Large, roundish conical, pale yellow, nearly concealed with purplish red; prune to an open top. Oct.-Dec. (2 yr. only.)

Northwestern Greening.—Medium to large, greenish-yellow often blushed; juicy, mild sub-acid, good; early winter here. XX 2 yr only.

Patten Greening.—Medium to large, pale greenish-yellow, sometimes blushed, occasionally faintly striped; juicy, sub-acid; good; hardy; productive.

Reagan (Ark.).—Large, oblate to conical; rich red to maroon, rarely striped; flesh white, mild sub-acid; late winter; sold as Black Ben Davis by some.

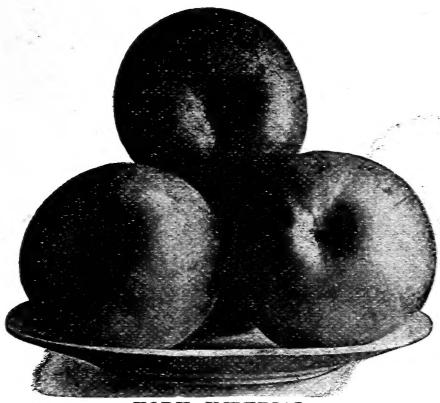
***Rome Beauty.**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, mottled, shaded and striped bright red; juicy, aromatic, mild sub-acid; good; early winter; stands handling well; a good shipper.

Stayman Winesap.—Large, greenish-yellow splashed and striped red, often nearly covered; flesh tender, juicy, aromatic, sprightly, pleasant sub-acid; good to very good; late.

Virginia Beauty.—Medium, round conical, greenish-yellow and dull red; juicy, sweet, late.

White Winter Pearmain.—Medium to large, yellowish, brownish-red cheek, mild sub-acid; late.

Winesap.—Roundish, slightly conical, bright deep red on yellow; flesh yellow, very juicy, crisp, sub-acid; rich; very good; Dec.-Mar.



YORK IMPERIAL

York Imperial.—Large, roundish oblate, often oblique, yellowish shaded red and crimson; juicy, sprightly sub-acid becoming mild; good to very good; thrifty, vigorous growth and a good bearer. Dec.-Mar.

Yellow Bellflower.—Large, oblong-ovate, bright pale yellow often blushed; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, acid to mild; Nov.-Dec. (1 yr. only.)

***Winter Banana.**—Large, clear pale, waxy yellow with beautiful contrasting pinkish red blush, attractive, juicy, mild sub-acid, characteristically aromatic; good dessert quality; vigorous, a young and almost annual bearer.

Wolf River.—Very large, round-oblanceolate, yellowish mottled and splashed bright red; sub-acid; early winter here. (1 yr. only.)

Crab Apples

Florence.—Large, yellowish-white, beautifully striped and overspread bright red, very juicy, sub-acid, good; a young reliable cropper, very prolific, early Aug.

Hyslop.—Large, in clusters, rich, purplish red with blue bloom, sub-acid.

Martha.—Large, soft, creamy yellow, overspread with light Vermillion blush, crisp, juicy, brisk sub-acid, good to very good, an early profuse annual bearer. (1 yr. only.)

Red Siberian.—Small, in clusters, yellow, scarlet cheek; astringent; bears very young; early Aug.

Transcendent.—Medium to large, golden yellow, with rich, crimson cheek; white bloom; juicy, sub-acid; hardy, very productive, Aug.-Sept. (1 yr. only.)

Yellow Siberian.—Small, round; golden yellow; follows Red Siberian; vigorous. (2 yr. only.)

Plum Trees

PLUMS will succeed in almost any kind of soil, in this adaptability ranking probably next to apple. It is usually considered that the European class prefer rather heavy clay loam, or at least are not their best on light, sandy soils, while the Japanese type prefer rather lighter soil with a moderate amount of sand. The Wild Goose group is most successful on rich, sandy lowland, but have a wide range of adaptability to various soils. In general plant 18 to 20 feet apart. Mixed home orchards may be closer. If a power sprayer is to be used, not less than 20 feet one way. For best results several varieties should be planted, as some are not good self-pollinizers.

Plums require less regular pruning than apples. As a rule all that is necessary is to keep the tree well shaped, and trim back too vigorous growers. The principal insect enemy, curculio, may be kept in check by jarring them off on cloths so they may be destroyed. Spraying with arsenates just before the blossoms open and a week after they fall is beneficial.

In the home orchard there is practically no expense to growing fruit save the first cost of the trees. The poultry yard is one of the best locations, the trees furnishing shade and the poultry can pick up many insects.

Prices of Plum, (Deck's Damson 5c each higher.)

Extra size, 4½ ft., and up, branched	Each \$0.30	Per 10 \$2.50	Per 100 \$20.00
Standard size, 1 and 2 year, 4 to 4½ ft., branched	.25	2.00	17.00

~~5c~~ Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

Abundance (Botan) (Japan).—Medium to large, bright red over yellow, dots many; sweet, rich, cling, hardy, bears young, early July.

Burbank (Japan).—Large to very large, bright metallic red on yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary, cling, good to very good, bears profusely, requires thinning; latter July.

Deck's Damson (European).—An improvement on common Damson, a little larger; dark purple; most productive of any Damson we have fruited here; when fully ripe parts readily from pit; Aug.-Sept.

Forest Garden (American).—Large, nearly round, purplish-red over orange, thin blue bloom; cling; sweet, rich, juicy; good to best; Aug.

Red June (Red Nagate) (Japan).—Medium to large, dark coppery red, bluish bloom; flesh yellow; juicy, early, before Abundance; a free grower; semi-cling.

Shipper's Pride (European).—Large, nearly round, dark purple or blue; flesh firm, excellent; early Sept.

Shropshire Damson (European).—Large for a Damson, dark blue; esteemed for preserving; latter Sept.; tree vigorous.

Wickson (Japan).—Large, heart-shaped, dark red with thick, bluish bloom; flesh yellow, solid, meaty, sweet, good; cling.

Wild Goose.—Oval, medium to large, cherry red, many white dots; sweet, good; cling; vigorous, spreading; requires cross-pollinating.

Seedlings for Forest Planting

500 of a variety and size at 1,000 rates; not less than 100 of a size and variety sold.

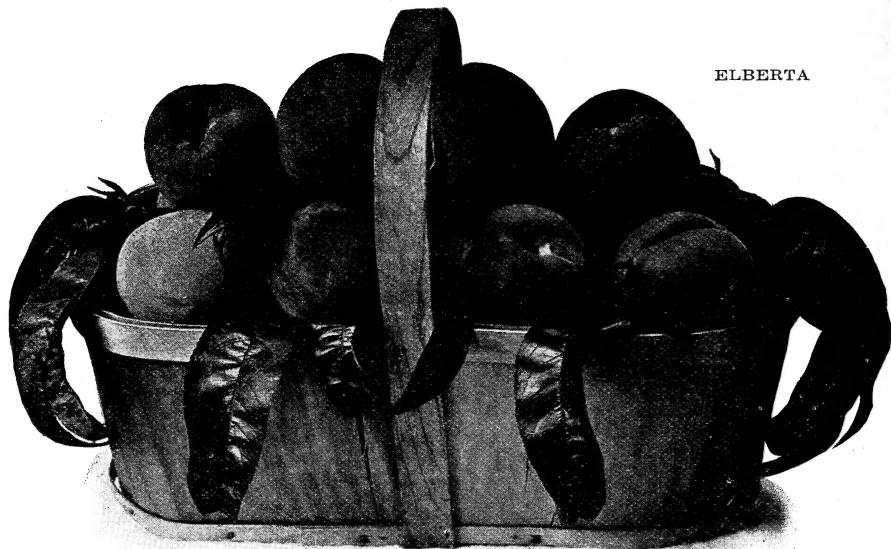
Catalpa Speciosa. —	Per 100	Per 1,000
2 to 3 feet	\$1.25	\$8.50
18 to 24 inches	1.00	7.00
12 to 18 inches .....	.75	5.90

Maple, Soft or White. —	Per 100	Per 1,000
2 to 3 feet	\$1.00	\$7.00
18 to 24 inches .....	.75	5.00

12 to 18 inches .....	.60	4.00
6 to 12 inches .....	.50	3.00

Black Walnut. —	Per 100	Per 1,000
1 to 2 feet	\$2.00	

Peach Trees



ELBERTA

THIS daintiest of fruits, given proper care, is one of the most profitable. No fruit commands better prices in its season. In the home orchard it is indispensable. A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best but the peach will adapt itself to any soil not wet. A northern slope is preferable to southern, as it retards early blooming. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart, cut back to 20 to 26 inches if a low headed tree is desired. After growth is started, remove all but three or four branches, distributed as equally as possible to secure a well balanced tree. Perhaps the best cultivation is frequent shallow stirring of the soil until July or Aug., followed by a green cover crop turned under in the spring.

We are offering varieties successful over wide range of territory and including the leading market sorts. The ripening periods named are for this vicinity and will vary with the locality, North or South.

Price of Peach, except as otherwise noted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, 1 year, 4½ ft., and up, heavy .	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Extra size, 1 year, 4½ ft., and up .....	.20	1.50	12.00
Standard size, 4 to 4½ ft. ....	.16	1.20	10.00
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.14	.90	7.00
Light size, 1½ to 3 ft. ....	.10	.60	5.00

~~Five~~ Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

Belle of Georgia.—Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper; freestone; ripens with Crawford's Early or before.

Carman.—Large creamy white or pale yellow splashed red; flesh white, melting, rich, sweet; semi-cling; early market, July 10; prolific.

Champion.—Large, white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, sweet, rich, juicy; delicious flavor; freestone; early Aug.; bears young.

Crawford's Early.—Very large, oblong; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, slightly sub-acid, excellent, freestone; early Aug.; productive.

Crawford's Late.—Very large, yellow, deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich; freestone; latter Aug.-Sept.; good market peach; vigorous.

Crosby.—Medium size, round, orange-yellow, splashed red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy, rich; latter Aug., prolific; especially hardy in bud.

Elberta.—Very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, good; freestone; mid-

August; the most extensively planted variety for shipping.

Family Favorite.—Large, white, red blush; flesh white, juicy, good; freestone; early Aug.; prolific; making a good record everywhere.

Greensboro.—Large, colored beautifully with crimson with yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy, excellent; semi-cling; mid-June; earlier than Alexander; a profuse bearer.

Guinn.—Large, becoming very bright red before ripe; a good shipper; largely planted in Southern Texas.

Heath Cling.—Very large, oblong-oval, point prominent; creamy-white, faint blush on exposed specimens; flesh white to the stone, rich, juicy, sweet, of finest flavor; latter September. XX and X only.

Krummel's October.—Large roundish to oblong, prominent point; fine yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy, sweet; freestone; latter Sept. to Oct.

Large Indian Cling.—Large, real red-fleshed Indian Cling. XX size, 50c each; extra size 40c each; Std. size 30c each.

Common Indian Cling.—1 to 3 foot trees 15c each.

Lemon Cling.—Large, deep yellow, with brownish-red cheek; flesh firm, rich, sub-acid; productive, hardy; ripens with or just after Elberta. XX and X size only.

Leona.—Almost exactly like a bright Elberta but a week earlier and more productive; bears on very young trees.

XX size.....	40c each, 3 for \$1
Extra	30c each, 4 for \$1
Standard	25c each, 5 for \$1
Medium	20c each, 6 for \$1

Mayflower.—Red all over; "the earliest of all peaches," about June 10, tested four years by the originator in North Carolina; reported by commercial growers the most profitable extra early peach, especially for express shipments.

Mountain Rose.—Large, whitish, almost covered with rosy crimson; flesh white, rich, juicy, sweet, excellent; freestone; late July; productive; fine home orchard peach.

Munson Free.—An Elberta seedling, larger, a week later, better quality; more prolific; flesh yellow. 2c each higher than above.

Munson Cling.—An Elberta Cling in season of ripening, fully as large or larger; orange yellow, half covered with bright crimson mottling; flesh yellow, firm as Elberta, better quality. 2c each higher than above.

Oldmixon Cling.—Large, creamy white with a red cheek; flesh white, red at pit, juicy, rich, high flavor; latter Aug.; prolific; one of the best clingstones. XX and X size only.

Salway.—Large, yellow with brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet; good; freestone; a good

shipper and profitable late market peach; late Sept. to first week in Oct.

Snow Cling.—A large, late, white cling, excellent for canning and preserving. XX only.

Stump the World.—Large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, high flavor; freestone; late Aug. to Sept.; productive.

Waddell.—Medium size, fine shape, greenish-white, almost covered with red; flesh white, juicy; prolific; July 10.

Weaver.—A late yellow cling, overspread with red; large; flesh yellow, firm, good; 5c each higher than general list.

Wheeler.—Large, white blush cheek; flesh white, firm; better quality than Alexander; clingstone; an extra early market peach of merit. X and Std. only.



BELLE OF
GEORGIA

Pears

THE home orchard is incomplete without Pears and they are a staple and profitable commercial crop in nearly all parts of the country. While Pears will thrive on a variety of soils, they succeed best in a rather hard, clay soil, which rather retards a too rank growth. Tilling and fertilizing are an advantage, but should not be carried so far as to produce too vigorous a growth, and fertilizers should not be too rich in nitrogen, as rank growth favors attacks of blight. If at any time this appears, cut back into sound wood and burn the clippings. The pear bears on spurs and these should not be removed in pruning unless the tree is bearing too heavily. The quantity is much improved by proper ripening indoor, the early varieties being gathered about ten days before maturity, autumn varieties two weeks, and winter varieties left on the trees as long as possible before the leaves begin to fall. Place them in a cool place, sorting occasionally.

Price of 2 yr. Pear, (Bartlett 5c each higher)

Extra size, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, 4 to 6 feet, branched	Each \$0.30	Per 10 \$2.50	Per 100 \$20.00
Standard size, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, 4 to 5 feet, branched.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

The height will vary some with the variety.

Anjou.—Large, greenish-yellow, russet and red cheek; flesh fine grained, buttery, melting, high, rich, vinous flavor; late Sept.

Bartlett.—First quality; large, waxy yellow, a blush on sunny side; flesh fine grained, rich, rather musky flavor; latter Aug.; productive, bears young. 5c each higher than above.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large, yellow, dotted and shaded red on sunny side; flesh juicy, melting, perfumed; latter July-Aug.; gather early.

Duchess D'Angouleme.—Very large, greenish-yellow with russet patched and dull red cheek; juicy, melting, slightly granular; Sept.-Oct.; productive.

Garber.—Large, round, waxy yellow; fine for canning; noted for its vigor and freedom from blight; Sept.; before Kieffer.

Kieffer.—Large to very large; rich yellow tinted red; flesh juicy, usually slightly coarse, variable in quality; develops good flavor if ripened slowly in the dark; excellent for canning; vigorous, very productive; Sept.-Nov.

Seckel.—Small but of highest flavor; brownish-green becoming yellowish-brown; flesh fine grained, sweet, very juicy, melting; early Sept.

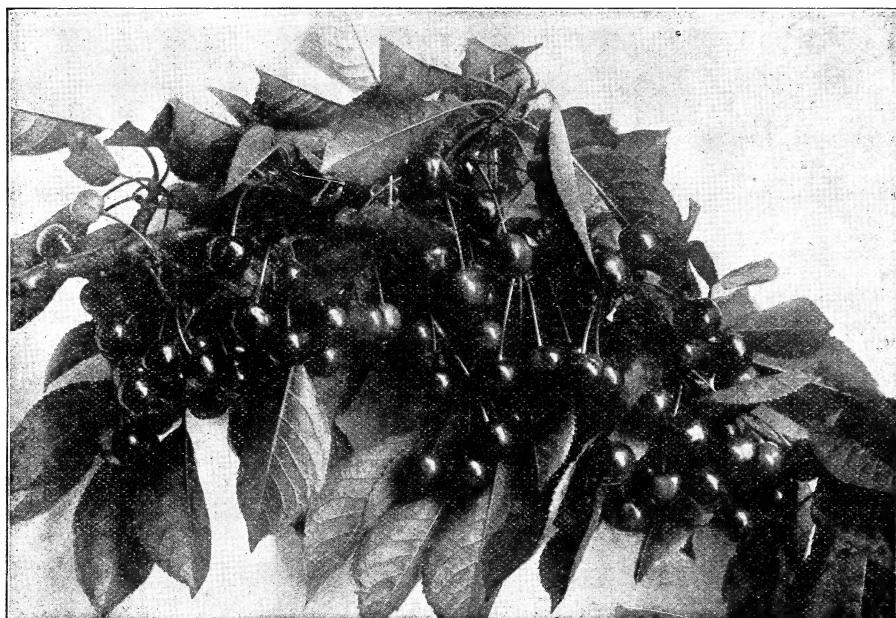
Wilder Early.—Medium, greenish-yellow, brownish-red cheek; flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, excellent; July-Aug.

Dwarf Duchess Pear

"Dwarf Pear," propagated by budding on Quince, are valuable where space is limited and begin bearing younger than the standards, though they are not so long lived. Should be planted 4 to 6 in. deeper than in the nursery, will then finally become half standards. Usual distance 10 to 12 feet.

Duchess D'Angouleme.— $\frac{5}{8}$ to 11/16 in. caliper, 25 cents each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Cherries



EARLY RICHMOND, One of the Most Productive.

ONE of the most popular fruits, its hardiness, good habit and the fact that with proper treatment it bears annually are two of its strongest recommendations. They are very profitably grown for market, coming in just at the close of the strawberry season, well grown trees producing from 2 to 5 crates of 24 quarts, which readily sell at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per crate. And the demand seems to increase faster than the supply. Set 18 feet apart, requires 134, or 20 feet apart requires 108 trees per acre. Cherries will grow on thinner soil than most other fruit trees, though to obtain the finest fruits a deep, mellow soil of good quality is desirable. A dry soil is everywhere conceded. On wet soil the tree is apt to be short lived. Planted in the dooryard it becomes an ornament both when in bloom and when loaded with its beautiful colored fruit. Cherries are always needed for home use and any surplus finds a ready sale.

Our cherry trees are budded on Mahaleb stocks, which do not throw sprouts from the roots. The varieties offered are the most successful over a wide extent of territory. We do not offer sweet cherries as they are successful only in a limited territory. If you have cherry trees that do not bear, perhaps you have sweet varieties and your locality is not favorable for them. Royal Duke is the nearest a sweet cherry that is a success here.

Plant cherry early for best results. Severe pruning should not be done either when planting or in subsequent years. Keeping the tree well shaped is about all that is required.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, 2 yr. $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. caliper up, 5 to 6 ft, branched.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
XX size, 2 yr., 4 ft. and up, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, branched.....	.40	3.30	28.00
Extra size, 1 and 2 year, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9/16 inch caliper, branched..	.30	2.50	22.00

Early Richmond and Montmorency Ordinaire are the only varieties we supply in the XXX grade.

Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

Dyehouse.—Ripens before Early Richmond; productive; very early, reliable bearer; May.

Early Richmond (May Cherry).—Medium size, round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; melting, very juicy, sprightly, acid; hangs long on the tree; very productive; latter May-June.

English Morello.—Large, dark red, nearly black; flesh dark purplish-crimson, juicy, rich acid; prolific; mid to latter July; tree dwarfish, forming a round, compact head.

Montmorency Large.—Large, bright red, acid; about ten days later than Early Richmond; hardy, a good bearer.

Montmorency Ordinaire.—Medium large, dark rich red; a fine acid, very good; later than Early Richmond; a good market variety, and the best of the Montmorency type. Sometimes sold as Montmorency King.

Royal Duke.—Very large, dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, rich; midseason. 5c each extra if ordered without other cherry.

Grapes



GRAPES are so easily grown, so delicious, and so healthful and refreshing, that at least a few should be found on every home lot. They quickly come into bearing, usually yielding fruit second year after planting. Even on the city lot room can be found for a few vines, trained over the sides of buildings, on arbor or pergola, over paths, or on stakes or fences. The grape thrives on a variety of soils; a gravelly soil of average fertility, preferably a southern exposure, is best suited to their needs, steep hillsides may be utilized and become one of the most profitable parts of the farm. Plant eight feet apart each way, cutting back the roots if very long. The usual method of pruning in the home vineyard is to prune back and allow two or three strong shoots to grow the first season to give the desired form. Each winter trim out the surplus and weak canes, shortening any that have become too long. If the growth is vigorous a few young canes may be allowed to bear moderately the second year after planting. When in bloom, or shortly thereafter, pinching off the young shoots just beyond the third leaf beyond the cluster will develop a more perfect bunch. The fruit is borne on wood of the present season arising from the past season's

growth, so pruning should be directed to secure a supply of healthy bearing shoots from the older wood, and wood from which the bearing shoots are to spring the next year. This is the end sought in commercial vineyards, though the methods vary, and it is more important to keep the bearing wood near the trunk. In some sections it is the practice to head back each season.

Grapes are popular everywhere. Especially in the central and southern states the market demand is unsupplied. Given proper pruning and attention they bear regularly and abundantly. Commercially no fruit except the strawberry gives quicker returns on the investment.

FFive of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate; 50 of a variety at the 100 rate. In lots of 500 or more, send us a list of your wants for quotations.

Aroma.—A new, very promising Western variety; red; bunches medium, berries very large; ripens with Moore's Early; very aromatic, a basket distinctly scenting a large room; while it has some foxy flavor, the growth is vigorous, foliage healthy, very resistant to rot, and very productive; should be heavily pruned to prevent over production. Well worthy of a trial.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
One year	\$0.20	\$1.60
		\$14.00

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15).—One of the best red varieties; bunch large, shouldered, moderately compact; fruit large, skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, rich; ripens just after Concord.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.80
One year .....	.10	.60
		\$4.50

Campbell's Early.—Black; bunch large, usually shouldered; berries large, nearly round, with purple bloom; flesh rather firm but tender, sweet, juicy; ripens with or before Moore's Early; Aug. 5-10; prune heavily to prevent over bearing.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
One year	\$0.20	\$1.50
		\$12.50

Concord.—Black, deservedly the most popular grape in the market; bunch compact, large; shouldered; berries large, with a rich bloom; skin tender; flesh juicy, sweet; Aug. 15-25; a strong grower, hardy, healthy, productive.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Two year	\$0.10	\$0.60
One year .....	.10	.50
		\$4.00

Delaware.—Red; bunches small, compact; berries small, skin thin but firm, flesh juicy, very sweet; the best flavored native grape; Aug. 10-20, just ahead of Concord; productive; moderate growth, should have strong soil and good culture. Each. Per 100. Two year \$0.12 \$0.80 \$6.00

Early Ohio.—The earliest good black grape; about ten days before Moore's Early; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, heavy bloom, adheres firmly; vigorous, productive. Each. Per 10. Per 100. One year \$0.20 \$1.50 \$12.50 Two year25 2.00 15.00

Ives.—Black; bunch medium to large, compact; thick, tough skin; berries medium;

slightly oblong, sweet; colors first week in Aug., but not fully matured for several weeks; productive; very free from rot; valuable for market; a good grower; hardy.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.60
One year .....	.10	.50
		\$4.50

Lutie.—Red; medium quality, foxy, but vigorous, productive, and seems to be well regarded South; ripens with Moore's Early.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
One year	\$0.12	\$0.90
		\$8.00

Moore's Diamond.—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, yellowish-green; skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, good; mid-Aug.; a good grower, hardy, productive.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.80
One year .....	.10	.60
		\$5.00

Moore's Early.—Bunch medium; berries large, black with heavy bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet; about 10-14 days before Concord; its season, size and hardness makes it desirable both for home use and market.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
One year	\$0.12	\$0.60
		\$5.00

Niagara.—Bunch large, long, sometimes shouldered; berries large, greenish-white to pale yellow; skin thin, tough; ripens with Concord or a little later; good for table or market; vigorous, very productive; the White Concord.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.80
One year .....	.10	.60
		\$5.00

Norton's Virginia.—Bunch long, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries medium or below, round; skin thin, dark purple, pulpy, vinous, rather pleasant, rich; mid to late Sept; grown mainly for wine but a fair table grape ripening after other varieties are gone; very suitable for arbors, retaining foliage late.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Two year	\$0.15	\$1.00
		\$7.50

Worden.—Black; bunches large, shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin, quality good; earlier and better than Concord; Aug. 10-20; vine a good grower, hardy, productive.

Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
One year	\$0.10	\$0.60
		\$4.50

Wyoming.—See page 10.

Wyoming.—A very early red grape; larger than Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet; vine healthy, hardy, a good grower, productive. One year, 10c each, 60c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Grape Assorted, Our Selection.—Where the selection is left to us we will furnish an assortment of good standard varieties at 15c for 2, 50c per 10; 100 rate on application.

Gooseberries

THIS is another fruit for which there is always a good demand. They require same cultivation and planting as currants, except that plants may be set in the open field or garden, though a north slope is preferable. They bear most freely on 2 and 3 year wood, so pruning should maintain a continuous supply of vigorous wood. Much of the disappointment in growing gooseberries has been due to using English varieties, which in America are especially subject to mildew. We offer only American varieties.

Houghton.—Glossy, pale dull reddish-brown; flesh tender, juicy, pleasant; berry rather small, but a profuse bearer, very free from mildew, of easy cultivation. The best for most sections.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$6.00

Pearl.—Of Canadian origin; light yellowish green resembling Downing but larger; quality good; vigorous, healthy bush.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$8.00



Currants

THIS fruit comes in partly with the Raspberry and follows for several weeks. None of the small fruits remain longer on bush without injury. Give them a Northern exposure or partial shade such as a North side of a fence or building. In the home garden they may be grown in almost any soil. For commercial purposes select preferably a strong, moist loam with considerable admixture of clay. Even a stiff clay will do if well drained. Set 4 feet apart each way; cultivate well, but shallow; mulch heavily; manure freely. Prune all wood over three years old away allowing remaining shoots room to grow and maintain a supply of new growth, one and two year wood.

Price of each variety except Perfection;

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 year	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$4.00

Fay's Prolific.—Bunch long, well filled; berries large, dark red, mild, good; midseason; bush vigorous; largely grown for market.

Perfection.—A beautiful bright red, berries large, holding their size well to the end of the cluster, very productive; midseason; rich, mild subacid, plenty of pulp with few seeds.

	Each	Per 10
One year	\$0.20	\$1.70

Red Dutch.—Bush generally dwarf; a prolific bearer, midseason; an old favorite.

Victoria.—Clusters medium, berry large, bright red, mild acid; good; midseason to late; a strong, upright grower; productive.

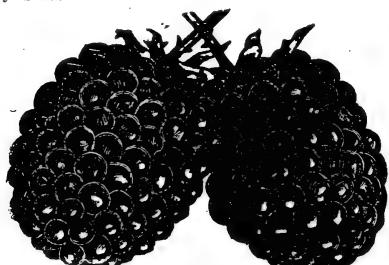
White Dutch.—Full medium size, bunches rather long; yellowish white; of best quality.

PERFECTION

Blackberries

BLACKBERRIES thrive in almost all soils, but produce best in a strong deep loam that will retain moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 8 ft. apart. Clip off the points of growing canes at 2 to 3 feet; this will cause the plants to sustain the fruit more readily, increase the yield, and render picking easier. In the plain regions where moisture is deficient sometimes the practice is to let one straight cane develop and cut back in the spring to $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Cultivate frequently and shallowly. Remove old canes after fruiting as a cane fruits but once. Mulch is an advantage both for blackberries and dewberries.

Fifty of a variety at 100 rate; 500 of a variety at 1000 rates; not less than 10 of a variety sold.



Lovetts.—Large, with very little core; sweet; one of the best market varieties. 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1000.

Ancient Briton.—Large, without core, sweet, very good; ripens with or after Snyder; a sturdy grower, hardy, one of the most productive. 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 100, \$4.00 per 100.

Blowers.—Very large, of excellent quality; very vigorous, hardy and productive. 50c per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

Early Harvest.—Valuable for its extreme earliness and productiveness; a strong, healthy grower; fruit glossy black; a good shipping variety. 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

King Early.—30c per 10, \$2.00 per 100.

Snyder.—Medium size, juicy, sweet; while not highest quality, valuable for extreme hardiness and productiveness; a standard market variety. 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

Lucretia Dewberries



DEWBERRY culture is justly becoming very popular. As compared with blackberries, it is less expensive, more convenient, land can be used that is wet or not fertile enough to produce blackberries and other crops, and the fruit is of such quality and ripens at a season (just between strawberries and blackberries) that it commands highest prices.

Culture.—Prepare the ground as for corn, roll or drag well, ditch or mark out rows 4, or preferably 5 feet apart, and set the plants 2 feet apart, thus requiring 5,445 or 4,356 plants per acre, respectively. Cultivate well the first year, shortening in the early part of the season to make a sticky plant, but allow them free growth the latter part of the season.

After the first two plowings, shallow cultivation is best. Discontinue tillage in August to stop rank growth and cause the plants to ripen up a solid cane which will withstand the severest winters.

The second and following years, cultivate little, more to keep out weeds and grass as too much cultivation tends to increased growth rather than yield.

Renewing.—After your field has become a mat of vines, mow closely, half the patch just after the last picking; allow to dry and burn off when the wind is brisk enough for fire to run rapidly. Harrow well, preferably after a light rain. Mark off in rows and with a diamond plow and cultivator work up the middles well, beginning as at first.

Renewing must be done, but loosens you one crop, hence renew but half your field at once.

Lucretia.—The variety most largely grown for market; ripens at the close of the strawberry season, before Early Harvest; berries large, often 1½ inches long, sweet and luscious throughout; unexcelled in quality by any of the blackberries; field plants 25c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000. Not less than 10 sold.

Raspberries

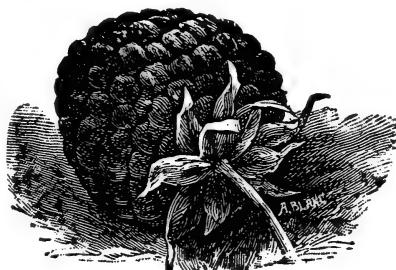
Plant 3 to 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Deep soil that will retain moisture in a dry season is preferable, the lighter loams for the red varieties, the heavier for the black. Allow 4 to 6 canes to grow from each plant for fruiting; pinch off the canes when 2½ to 3 feet high. Cut out all old canes when bearing season is over, as a cane bears but once. A mulch should be applied the first fall.

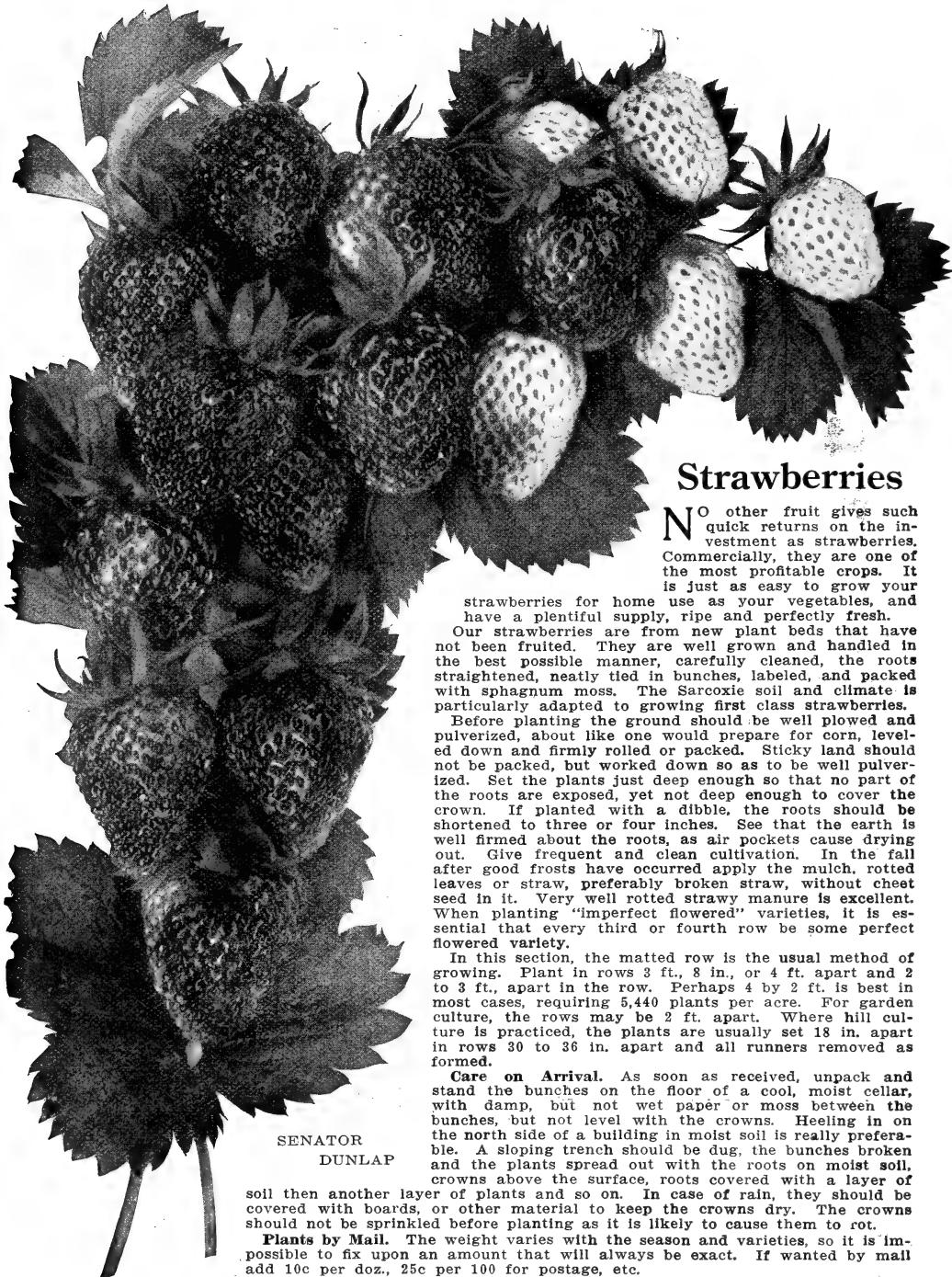
Fifty of a variety at 100 rate; 500 of a variety at 1000 rate; not less than 10 of a variety sold.

Cumberland.—Black cap; very large, firm, of best quality; midseason; unexcelled in hardiness and productiveness. 30c per 10, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

Miller—Red.—Large, firm, rich flavor; early, prolific, very hardy; successful over a wide territory, 25c per 10, \$1.35 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

King.—Large, early, bright scarlet, fine flavor; a strong grower, larger than Miller, and better in many respects. 30c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.





Strawberries

NO other fruit gives such quick returns on the investment as strawberries. Commercially, they are one of the most profitable crops. It

is just as easy to grow your

strawberries for home use as your vegetables, and have a plentiful supply, ripe and perfectly fresh.

Our strawberries are from new plant beds that have not been fruited. They are well grown and handled in the best possible manner, carefully cleaned, the roots straightened, neatly tied in bunches, labeled, and packed with sphagnum moss. The Sarcoxie soil and climate is particularly adapted to growing first class strawberries.

Before planting the ground should be well plowed and pulverized, about like one would prepare for corn, leveled down and firmly rolled or packed. Sticky land should not be packed, but worked down so as to be well pulverized. Set the plants just deep enough so that no part of the roots are exposed, yet not deep enough to cover the crown. If planted with a dibble, the roots should be shortened to three or four inches. See that the earth is well firmed about the roots, as air pockets cause drying out. Give frequent and clean cultivation. In the fall after good frosts have occurred apply the mulch, rotted leaves or straw, preferably broken straw, without cheat seed in it. Very well rotted strawy manure is excellent. When planting "imperfect flowered" varieties, it is essential that every third or fourth row be some perfect flowered variety.

In this section, the matted row is the usual method of growing. Plant in rows 3 ft., 8 in., or 4 ft. apart and 2 to 3 ft., apart in the row. Perhaps 4 by 2 ft. is best in most cases, requiring 5,440 plants per acre. For garden culture, the rows may be 2 ft. apart. Where hill culture is practiced, the plants are usually set 18 in. apart in rows 30 to 36 in. apart and all runners removed as formed.

Care on Arrival. As soon as received, unpack and stand the bunches on the floor of a cool, moist cellar, with damp, but not wet paper or moss between the bunches, but not level with the crowns. Heeling in on the north side of a building in moist soil is really preferable. A sloping trench should be dug, the bunches broken and the plants spread out with the roots on moist soil, crowns above the surface, roots covered with a layer of soil then another layer of plants and so on. In case of rain, they should be covered with boards, or other material to keep the crowns dry. The crowns should not be sprinkled before planting as it is likely to cause them to rot.

SENATOR
DUNLAP

soil then another layer of plants and so on. In case of rain, they should be covered with boards, or other material to keep the crowns dry. The crowns should not be sprinkled before planting as it is likely to cause them to rot.

Plants by Mail. The weight varies with the season and varieties, so it is impossible to fix upon an amount that will always be exact. If wanted by mail add 10c per doz., 25c per 100 for postage, etc.

~~Not less than 50 of a variety at the 100 rate, nor less than 500 of a variety at 1,000 rate.~~

Aroma—(perfect flowered.)—Very large, glossy red; very productive; of excellent quality; deservedly the most popular late variety. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Abington (perfect flowered.)—Large, light scarlet, early midseason. Productive. 25c per doz., 80c per 100.

Bubach (imperfect flowered.)—Very large, bright red, waxy, conical; mid-season. 25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000.

Clyde (perfect flowered.)—Large, prolific, medium early. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Columbia (imperfect flowered.)—Originated by our Mr. Henry N. Wild, crossing Warfield with Gandy; in season between Aroma and Gandy. A gem for the strawberry grower. We copy the following description from a printed report of the test at the Geneva, N. Y. Experiment Station: "Imperfect (flowered), plants very numerous, strongly vigorous, healthy, very productive. Leaves unusually large, dark green; leaf stems long, very thick. Fruit stems, long, thickish, often single, rather erect. Blooms and ripens late, picks easily. Calyx above medium to large, often leafy, usually slightly sunken. Seeds numerous, raised. Fruit large, often very large, wedge to roundish conic, attractive, glossy, light scarlet. Flesh well colored, firm, agreeably acid, pleasant flavor, good to very good in quality. Retains size well as the season advances. Desirable in size, color, and shape. Flesh characters good. One of the most promising varieties."

It has been fruiting with us nine years.
25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000.

Crescent (imperfect flowered.)—Very productive, medium size and season; makes thick row. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Evening Star (perfect flowered.)—Claimed to be as large or larger than Aroma, firmer and of better flavor. We have not yet fruited the variety. 35c doz., 80c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

Early Ozark (perfect flowered.)—An improved Excelsior, large, productive; berries almost round, bright red. 30c doz., 80c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

Florella (perfect flowered.)—Large to very large, crimson all over, good flavor; early, prolific. 25c doz., 75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

Gandy (perfect flowered.)—Very large and late, bright red, firm; good shipper; best on new ground. 25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000.

Haverland (imperfect flowered.)—Large, long, bright to light crimson, productive, mid-season. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Klondike (perfect flowered.)—Medium early, dark red, good size well retained during season. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.



Michel (perfect flowered.)—Noted for earliness and prolific plant making; good pollinator. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Ridgeway (perfect flowered.)—Large, deep red, smooth surface, almost round, medium to late. 25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000.

Senator Dunlap (perfect flowered.)—Medium to large, Warfield season, darker; good shipper. 20c per doz., 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Warfield (imperfect flowered.)—Medium to large, dark red; a leading market and canning berry. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Steven's Late Champion (perfect flowered.)—Large, dark red; rich flavor; in season with Gandy. 25c doz., 60c per 100.

Garden Esculent Roots

Asparagus

THE garden is incomplete without this wholesome vegetables, the earliest excepting Rhubarb. Trench 18 inches deep, mixing each layer of soil as turned over with 2 or 3 inches of well-rotted manure. Set 4 to 6 inches deep, 10 inches apart. If planted in the spring cover at first about 3 inches, filling in as the plants grow. Cultivate well first season, subsequently in spring, again in July and August. Salt spread broadcast in early spring, about 5 pounds to the square rod, is a good fertilizer. A good top dressing of stable manure should be applied in October or November. Do not cut the sprouts the first season. A bed once started is good for a score of years, a profitable annual crop. Not less than 10 of a variety sold. 50 of a variety at 100 rate, 500 of a variety at 1,000 rate. Our asparagus are fine, strong and thrifty.

Conover's Colossal.—The old standard market variety; very large, rapid growth, productive. 2 year...20c per 10, 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000. 1 year...20c per 10, 40c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

Bonalleft's Giant.—Grown largely for the Chicago market; shoots purplish, but can be grown white by planting deeper.

2 year, 25c per 10, 60c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Early Giant Argenteuil.—A variety of French origin, noted for its earliness, productiveness, and immense stalks; good flavor.

3 year, 30c per 10, 75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000. 1 year, 25c per 10, 50c per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000.

Palmetto.—A variety of Southern origin; large, productive, of excellent quality; popular. 1 year...20c per 10, 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000. 2 year...25c per 10, 60c per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000

Rhubarb (Pieplant)

Very easy to grow, and once set it lasts for years. Requires a deep soil and annual top dressing with manure as early as can be done. Prepare the ground the same as for asparagus, but plant 2 to 2½ feet apart in the row. The stalks can be cut when 6 inches long and until full growth, often continuing as late as July. Do not cut any of the stalks the first year.

Myatt's Linnaeus.—Early, just before asparagus, and continues long in use; largest stalks, productive, tender, delicately flavored; the best variety for general use. 10c each, 60c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Horseradish and Sage.—See page 21.

Hardy Evergreens

EVERGREENS produce an effect obtainable in no other way, and are now appreciated every where as indispensable for variety and effect. Besides their recognized value as specimen trees on the lawn, for screens, hedges, and shelter from winter's winds, the taller growing varieties form ideal backgrounds for the snowy flowering shrubs and trees of spring, the berries of autumn, the bright twigs of winter, or the light green, silver or golden growths of the smaller evergreens. Beautiful effects are obtained by planting in masses varieties that contrast finely in color, form and foliage, such as the Pines, Spruces, Arborvitae, Junipers and Biotas, the lower growing ones toward the front.



The Feathery, Golden Tipped Foliage of the Retinospora Plumosa Aurea is Novel and Pleasing.

When transplanting, care must be taken that the roots are not exposed to the air longer than necessary, for their sap being resinous, if allowed to harden will not revive. Make sure that the earth is well firmed about the roots, no openings or air spaces being left, and keep the top soil slightly stirred about the tree for the first two years.

Our evergreens have been several times transplanted to secure an abundance of fibrous roots. We take great pains in handling them. When dug the roots are protected from exposure as much as possible and they are taken to our specially constructed brick building and packed under cover in a moist atmosphere.

At these prices the roots will be carefully packed in damp moss and hay. If wanted dug with a ball of earth sewed in burlap, for which add the following to prices quoted, to cover the cost of such: 1½ to 2 ft. or under, 10c each; \$1.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 15c each; \$1.20 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; 4 to 5 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; and specify "balled and burlaped" on your order. (See illustrations following pages.)

~~Each~~ Five of a variety will be furnished at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 of a variety at 100 rate.

Arborvitae, Chinese Golden (Biota aurea conspicua).—A most beautiful tree; foliage intense gold suffused with green; of compact, erect, symmetrical habit; very desirable.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet	\$1.75	\$15.00
12 to 18 inch .....	.60	5.00
30 to 36 inch	1.50	13.50

Arborvitae, American.—Of upright growth, especially beautiful when young. Foliage bright

green assuming bronze tints in winter. Very desirable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	\$0.60	\$4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.45	3.00	25.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	2.50	20.00

Arborvitae, Chinese Golden Dwarf (Biota aurea nana).—The most popular of the Biotas. In winter the foliage is a beautiful bright green, in summer intense gold suffused with

green. Of very dwarf, compact habit, the hardiest of its class, and unexcelled for garden or cemetery use; very effective for window boxes and tubs. Without a doubt the best of the dwarf golden arborvitae, and rapidly gaining in popularity.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$1.20	\$10.00	
18 to 24 inch .....	.75	6.00	
12 to 18 inch .....	.60	4.00	

Arborvitae, Pyramidal.—A compact and narrowly pyramidal tree, with short branches densely covered with bright green foliage; very formal and attractive; in form an almost perfect column. Illustrated page 16.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.75	6.00	45.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00	35.00
1 to 2 feet .....	.40	3.00	25.00



TREES "BALLED AND BURLAPED."

Pyramidal Arborvitae (Center), Woodward Globe Arborvitae (left), Chinese Golden Dwarf Arborvitae (right).

Arborvitae, Woodward Globe.—A low, compact form with deep green foliage, assuming bronze tint in winter. A symmetrical globe in outline and of very striking appearance, both as individual specimens on lawns or in window boxes.

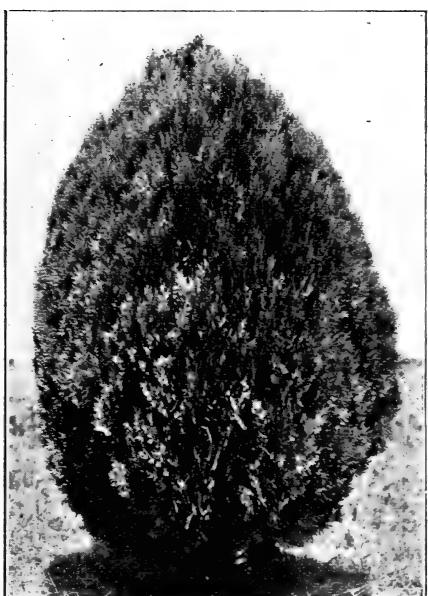
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
24 to 30 inch	\$0.80	\$6.00	\$45.00
20 to 24 inch .....	.60	5.00	35.00
16 to 20 inch .....	.40	3.50	30.00
12 to 16 inch .....	.35	3.00	20.00

Pine, Japanese Red (*P. densiflora*).—A rapid growing ornamental tree, often very picturesque when older with its spreading, irregular head; leaves in pairs, bright bluish-green, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 inches long.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00

Pine, Red or Norway.—A tall tree with stout horizontal branches. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, flexible in pairs, dark green and lustrous. Very valuable, especially in landscape work.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 feet .....	.75	\$6.50



CHINESE GOLDEN DWARF ARBORVITAE

Cedar, Red.—Dense green or bronze green foliage; hardy, flourishing in almost any soil or climate. The well-known cedar found throughout the Central, Western and Southern States.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.70	\$5.50	\$45.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00	35.00

Cypress, Blue Lawson.—A tall graceful tree with fern-like foliage of a most pronounced metallic blue tint. Drooping in form; very beautiful and desirable.

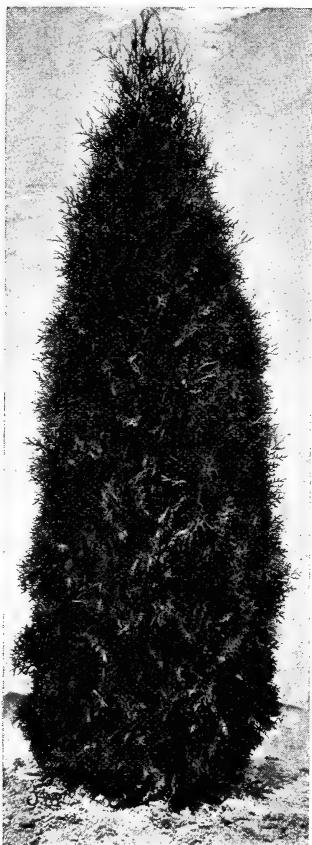
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00	
3 to 4 feet .....	.75	6.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00	35.00

Arborvitae, Siberian.—A small tree with very dense, dark green foliage, bluish-green below. Branches short and rigid. Extremely hardy and admirably adapted for hedges, bearing close shearing well.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$45.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00	35.00
18 to 24 inch .....	.40	3.50	30.00
12 to 18 inch .....	.35	3.00	20.00

Thrifty young plants for hedges, .60 5.00

IRISH JUNIPER
(page 16.)RETINOSPORA
PLUMOSA



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (page 15.)

Juniper, Irish.—A densely erect and slender columnar form with numerous upright branches closely surrounding the body; finely cut, glaucous green foliage. Quick growing. Formal and striking in outline and very effective in landscape or Italian gardening. Useful on large estates as well as small lawns and cemetery lots. Illustrated, page 15.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$70.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.00	50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00	30.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	3.00	25.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.30	2.00	15.00

Juniper, Savin.—Thickly branched, low and spreading, habit variable; very dense dark green foliage. A favorite for many uses, especially for rock gardens and window boxes.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 inch spread.....	\$0.45	\$4.00
18 to 24 inch spread.....	.30	2.50
12 to 18 inch spread.....	.25	2.00

Pine, Austrian.—A robust, hardy, spreading tree adapted to various uses. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, very dark green, in pairs. Rapid in growth when established.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	3.00

Pine, Bull (P. ponderosa).—Perhaps the largest pine; branches stout, spreading, forming a conical, narrow crown; leaves in threes, 6 to 10 in. long, dark green. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

Spruce, Black Hills.—Similar to Norway, withstanding cold and drouth much better.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.25	2.00	17.50



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE (page 14.)

Pine, Scotch.—A tall tree with horizontal or sometimes drooping branches and dense rigid foliage of bluish-green; in pairs, 1½ to 3 in. long. Broadly pyramidal, with rounded top with age.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.40	3.00	25.00

Retinospora pisifera (Sawara Cypress).—A Japanese evergreen of great hardiness and vigorous growth, forming a large tree of loose, open habit but may be kept dense by shearing; foliage feathery, bright green; branches somewhat pendulous; one of the best Retinosporas for the Central States.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inch	\$0.45	\$3.50

Retinospora plumosa (Plume-like Japan Cypress).—A rapid growing variety with fine, feather or plume-like foliage of a beautiful, soft green; may be rendered very dense by pruning; one of the most popular.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inch	\$0.45	\$3.50

Retinospora plumosa aurea (Golden Japan Cypress).—A variety of the above, especially attractive in early summer when the young growth has the brightest golden hue.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
18 to 24 inch .....	.75	6.00
12 to 18 inch .....	.50	4.00

Spruce, Colorado Blue.—Very richly colored foliage of a silvery blue sheen. Its form and striking appearance make it unquestionably the finest lawn tree extant. Very hardy.

Each

2 to 3 feet, select color.....	\$3.50
18 to 24 inch	2.50

Spruce, Colorado.—Green type.

Each Per 10

2 to 3 feet	\$0.75
18 to 24 inch .....	.60 .50

Spruce, Koster's Blue.—Grafted from the true blue type, of the Koster's Spruce.

Each

2½ to 3 ft. \$5.00

Spruce, Norway.—The most widely planted spruce. Tall and picturesque with spreading, usually pendulous branches. Extensively used for ornament, screens and windbreaks.

Each Per 10' Per 100

3 to 4 feet	\$0.65	\$5.00	\$45.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.45	3.50	30.00
18 to 24 inch .....	.35	2.80	25.00

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

THESE beautiful trees and plants are quite as necessary to finish planting effect as many classes more extensively planted. No garden or landscape is complete without them and many such would be greatly enhanced by their more extensive use, more noticeably in winter. A northern exposure should be selected as a planting site to prevent or moderate the direct rays of the sun. If such a situation is not at hand, partial shade is satisfactory and under either of these conditions greener foliage with more luster is produced. A cool, moist soil, though well drained, is best, and a slight covering of forest leaves will keep the roots nearer the proper temperature.

Box Tree (Buxus arborescens).—A small tree or shrub with glossy green foliage thickly covering the many short branches, and possessing a peculiar fragrance. Always seen in English gardening.

18 to 24 in. bushy, each, 90c; per 10, \$8.00.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in....\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
8 to 12 in....12	.80	6.00

Box, Long Leaved (Buxus longifolia).—Spreading in growth with unusually long leaves.

2 to 3 ft., bushy, each, \$1.25; per 10, \$10.00.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 in....\$.12	\$0.70	\$5.00
6 to 8 in....10	.60	4.50

Box, Willow Leaved (Buxus salicifolia).—This beautiful form of Boxwood has oval dark green leaves and possesses a clearer, darker luster than any of the nine varieties in our collection, also withstanding sunlight best. Upright in growth.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 in....\$.12	\$0.90	\$7.00
4 to 6 in....10	.80	6.00

Magnolia Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia or Bull Bay).—A stately tree of the South with large evergreen leaves, thick and glossy. Large waxy white fragrant flowers. Tender north.

Each

12 to 18 inch	\$0.75
18 to 24 inch	1.00
2 to 3 feet	1.50

Holly, American.—A very handsome evergreen tree, familiarly known as Christmas Holly. Among its spiny green leaves are borne clusters of bright red berries. (Should be planted in groups to produce berries.) Very desirable. Most of the leaves should be removed from the evergreen Hollies and Magnolias when transplanting.

Each

5 to 7 feet.....	\$2.50
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60
1 to 2 feet.....	.30

Holly, English.—A small shrub with darker green but smaller leaves than the American species. Must have partial shade and winter protection. 8 to 10 inch....50 cents each

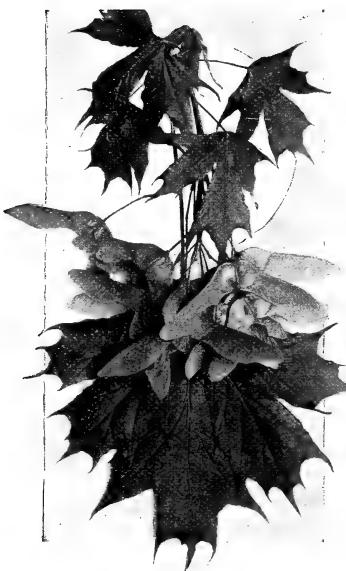
Washington Plume; Spanish Bayonet (Yucca filamentosa).—A stately plant, forming an immense tuft or cluster of long, narrow or blade-like needle-tipped leaves, from which rises a majestic flower stem 4 to 6 feet high crowned with a profusion of large, bell-shaped flowers. Bold and imposing in appearance. Strong plants, 15c each, 80c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

The larger growing evergreens, such as Pines, Cedar, and Spruce, in addition to their beauty of form and outline, make very effective shelters from winter's winds.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

Deciduous Ornamental Trees



No landscape or lawn is complete without this group of trees, the foundation of all other plantings. The wide range in outline, habit, color tones or foliage and flowering qualities make them among the most valuable ornamentals. Nothing can be planted which will grow so well with so little care and attention as trees. The first cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring, in addition to the added value of the property.

Transplanting Hints.—To do their best, trees should have reasonably fertile soil. Such as would grow good crops is sufficient. Where they are to be set along graded streets from which the top soil has been removed or for any reason the soil is poor, a large hole should be dug and filled with rich earth such as a garden soil. If there is a dense hard pan, it is often an advantage to loosen it up with a small charge of some slow acting high explosive, thus providing drainage and opportunity for the roots to go deeper. The trunks of large trees should be partially protected from the sun the first summer. Trim any broken roots with a sharp knife; see that the soil is well firmed. Prune, usually about one-third. Ordinarily the leader or central shoot should not be cut back severely, and it is often unnecessary at all unless to make the head more dense.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate; 50 of a variety at 100 rate. Packed free in accordance with terms, quite an item on large ornamental trees. Large trees above eight feet will be properly pruned back unless otherwise ordered. Cal. designates caliper or diameter at the ground. Larger sizes than priced herein will be quoted by mail.

Ash, Variegated. A novel form of the Ash, dwarf in habit and upright in growth. Foliage small, strikingly variegated green and gold. Very desirable and suited for many purposes.

	Each	Per 10	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet		\$0.75	\$0.75	\$6.00
4 to 5 feet . . . . .			.60	4.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .			.50	3.50

Birch, European White.—A beautiful tree; silvery white bark; graceful slender branches; quite erect when young, with a few years' growth assuming an elegant drooping habit.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 ft	\$0.75	\$6.00
6 to 8 ft . . . . .	.50	4.00

Chestnut, American Sweet.—The well-known native species; nuts of best quality; a handsome shade tree.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet	\$0.50	
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.35	\$3.00
2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.30	2.00

Chinquapin.—A small tree, attractive with its creamy, fragrant flowers in spring and again in fall with abundant light green burs among the dark foliage; useful on dry, rocky soil.

2 1/2 in. cal., \$3.00 each; 2 in. cal., \$2.50 each. 1 1/2 in. cal., 2.00 each; 1 in. cal., 1.50 each. Larger sizes priced on application.	Each	Per 10
	4 to 5 ft.	\$0.60
	3 to 4 ft.	.50

Crab, Bechtel's Double Flowering.—A large shrub or small tree, forming a broad head; in spring a mass of deliciously perfumed, large, very double flowers, delicate pink, resembling small Hermosa roses; worthy of a place in any garden.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.50	4.00

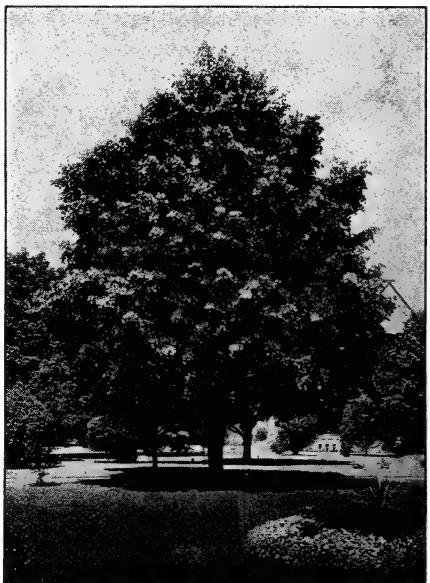
China Bladder Nut; Varnish Tree (Koelreuteria paniculata).—A picturesque, irregular small tree, with compound lustrous green leaves changing in autumn to crimson, yellow and bronze. Flowers yellow in upright terminal panicles in summer followed in autumn by triangular inflated seed pods. Most useful in combination with early flowering shrubs.

	Each	Per 10
7 to 10 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00
5 to 7 ft. . . . .	.35	2.50
4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.30	2.00

Elm, American White.—A large and stately tree with long, graceful, drooping branches. Leaves oblong, dark green, turning pale yellow

in autumn. The well known elm of our American forests, one of the best trees for street, lawn, park and landscape planting.

	Each	Per 10	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.00			
5 to 6 ft. . . . .	.30	2.50			15.00
4 to 5 ft. . . . .	.25	2.00			12.00



AMERICAN LINDEN

Hackberry (Nettle tree).—Leaves medium sized, shiny bright green; crown broad and graceful; thrives in almost any soil even in dry situations; transplants easily; growth vigorous.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	
4 to 6 ft. ....	.30	2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	15.00

Hickory, Shellbark.—2 in. cal., \$2.00 each.

Kentucky Coffee Tree.—A large tree with rough barked, stout twigless branches, forming a narrow round head; broad fronds of bluish-green leaves; its seeds were used for coffee before and during the Revolutionary War.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.00
8 to 10 ft. ....	.75	5.00
6 to 8 ft. ....	.60	4.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.50	3.50

Linden, American, or Basswood.—A broad, round topped tree, grand for street or lawn. Very fragrant when in bloom.

	Each	Per 10
1 in. cal.	\$0.75	\$6.00
4 to 6 ft. ....	.40	3.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50

Linden, European or Lime Tree.—A large tree with spreading branches and a symmetrical round topped crown; heart shaped, bright green leaves fading to yellow in autumn. Fragrant creamy white flowers. Valuable for street and lawn.

	Each	Per 10
1 inch cal.	\$1.00	\$9.00
4 to 6 ft. ....	.40	3.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00

Maidenhair Tree (*Salsburyia adiantifolia*).—A fine, columnar growing tree attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet; bright, glossy green foliage, resembling Maidenhair fern in form but larger; fruit plum-like, enclosing a sweet-kerneled nut; very free from insect injury; of special value for isolated specimens to secure picturesque effects.

2 in. cal., \$2.00 each; 3 in. cal., \$3.00 each.

Maple, Sugar or Rock.—A very stately tree,



SILVER LEAF MAPLE

thriving on almost any soil. Its dense symmetrical crown and beautiful foliage at once pronounce it the best of its class for lawn, street or avenue planting. Deeply rooted, allowing grass to grow freely about the trunk. Leaves three to five lobed, dark green above, pale beneath, in autumn assuming most beautiful shades of yellow, orange, and scarlet.

	Each	Per 10
2 in caliper up	\$2.50	\$20.00
1 3/4 in. caliper	2.00	18.00
1 1/2 in. caliper	1.50	12.50
1 1/4 in. caliper	1.25	10.00
1 in. caliper .....	.75	6.50
6 to 8 ft. ....	.50	3.50
5 to 6 ft. ....	.45	3.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.35	2.50

Larger sizes priced upon application.

Magnolia Tripetala; Umbrella Magnolia.—This variety, wherever planted, produces a very tropical effect and makes a fine showing on the lawn or large grounds. Branches irregular, leaves 16 to 24 inches long, disposed in whorls about branches; large creamy white, very fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2 1/2 in. cal.	\$2.00	\$18.00
1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.	1.50	12.50
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. cal.	1.20	10.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	1.00	8.50
6 to 8 feet ....	.75	6.00

Maple, Norway.—A large, handsome tree with spreading branches and a compact round head. Foliage deep green and shining.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 ft.	\$.50	\$4.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.40	3.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.35	3.00

Maple, Wier's Cut-Leaved.—Of rapid growth with slender, drooping branches; foliage silvery beneath, deeply cut and dissected especially on young growth. Very attractive.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 7 ft.	\$.45	\$4.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.35	3.50

Maple, Soft, White or Silver.—Of much more rapid growth than most trees, and very effective when immediate shade is desired. Well known and widely planted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
7 to 8 ft.	\$.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
6 to 7 ft. ....	.30	2.50	15.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.25	2.00	12.00



SUGAR MAPLE

Maple, Scarlet.—A native species with fine rounded head; producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear; attractive at every season from its excellent habit, early flowers, bright red seed, and brilliant scarlet, autumnal foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$25.00
4 to 5 ft.	.35	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft.	.25	1.80	15.00

Oak, Chestnut.—A tall tree with broad open crown; leaves similar to American Chestnut, often coloring beautifully in autumn; acorn chestnut brown; makes a grand full grown lawn specimen.

2 in. cal., \$2.50 each; 1½ in. cal., \$2.00 each.

Oak, Red.—A beautiful oak of rapid growth, forming a large, majestic tree, usually a broad, round head; leaves unfold rosy pink, dark dull green at maturity, dark red in autumn.

2 in. cal., \$2.50 each; 1½ in. cal., \$2.00 each.

Larger sizes on application.

Oak, Scarlet.—A beautiful tree with gradually spreading branches; especially valuable for its brilliant scarlet fall coloring; succeeds in dryish situations.

2 in. cal., \$2.50 each; 1½ in. cal., \$2.00 each.

Larger sizes priced on application.

Oak, White.—A spreading, towering species with rugged, massive trunk and branches; bark light gray; leaves highly colored red when unfolding, bright green at maturity, in autumn purple and red, falling tardily, sometimes not till spring; one of the finest oaks for lawn or park.

	Each	Per 10
3 in. caliper	\$3.50	\$30.00
2½ in. caliper	2.50	22.00
2 in. caliper	2.00	18.00
8 to 10 ft.	.70	6.00
6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.00
4 to 6 ft.	.40	3.00

Plum, Purple Leaf (*Prunus Pissardi*).—A very ornamental plum with dark purple foliage, holding much color during the summer; dark wine-red fruit.

	Each	Per 10
4½ to 6 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
4 to 5 ft.	.30	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00
1½ to 3 ft.	.20	1.50

Peach, Blood-Leaved.—The young shoots are



WIER'S CUT LEAVED MAPLE

Has slender, pendulous branches, (page 19.)

of a blood red color; fruit medium size or below, light-straw color; flesh white, clingstone.

	Each	Per 10
4½ to 6 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00
1½ to 3 ft.	.20	1.50

Poplar, Abele or Silver Poplar.—A large tree of rapid growth; leaves green, wooly white beneath producing a silvery hue to the entire tree when stirred by the breeze.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1½ in. caliper	\$0.45	\$4.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper	.60	5.00

Poplar, Lombardy.—Of very picturesque and formal aspect. Widely planted and well known for its tall, columnar form. Useful with groups to break the monotony of outline; dark green leaves moving freely in the breeze.

	Each	Per 10
2½ to 3½ in. caliper	\$1.50	\$12.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper	1.00	8.00

Poplar, Norway.—The Sudden Saw Log, will no doubt supplant Carolina Poplar, which it resembles in general appearance, but is of even more rapid growth and holds its leaves better in fall than the Carolina.

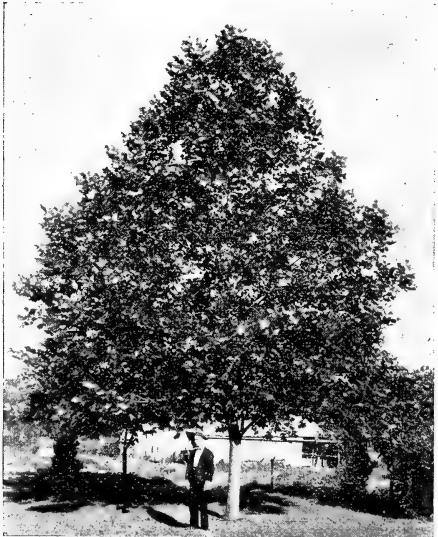
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ in. caliper	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$45.00
6 to 8 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00

Sycamore, American (Plane Tree).—A very large and lofty tree with massive branches forming a round head. In winter its whitish mottled trunk presents a striking effect; an excellent street and park tree; of very rapid growth.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$1.00	\$7.50	
1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	.75	5.00	\$40.00
1 to 1¼ in. cal.	.50	4.00	35.00
6 to 8 ft.	.40	3.50	27.50

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).—A magnificent native of tall pyramidal habit and very rapid growth; leaves light green and lustrous, four lobed, pale yellow and orange in autumn. Cup shaped flowers, greenish-yellow, blotched with orange, resembling a tulip.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 in. cal.	\$1.50	\$10.00	
1 in. cal.	.60	5.00	\$35.00
4 to 6 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00



SYCAMORE

Walnut, Black.—The common variety producing the beautiful furniture wood; nut large, fine flavored, rich, hardy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.15	\$0.60	

Willow, Babylonian Weeping.—A picturesque well known tree with beautiful slender and pendant branches. Its narrow bright green leaves appear in very early spring.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 7 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.45	3.50	25.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00

Willow, Golden Babylonian Weeping.—A distinct form of the Babylonian Weeping Willow, with bright yellow bark.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	
4 to 5 ft. ....	.40	3.00	

Willow. Laurel Leaved.—A compact small tree or large shrub. Leaves dark green and glossy, resembling the laurel, their odor when bruised resembling the Bay Tree. Fine for ornamental planting and foliage effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	15.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.50	12.00

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts

Hickory, Shellbark.—2 in. cal., \$2.00 each.

Pawpaw.—Fruit peculiar looking, cylindrical, 3 to 5 inches long, flesh deep creamy yellow, soft, very sweet. Several trees should be planted together.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$
4 to 5 ft. ....	.25	2.00	15.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.20	1.60	12.50

Persimmon.—Sweet, melting and delicious when ripe. The fruit is now frequently seen on city markets. Several trees should be planted together. Seedlings of Early Golden.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Seedlings	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$8.00

Sarvis (Dwarf June Berry).—Fruit blue-black, sweet juicy, as large or larger than good sized currants, produced in profusion.

Stool plants, 2 to 3 ft., each, 15c; per 10, 80c.

Stool plants, 1 to 2 ft., each .10; per 10, 60c.

Chestnut, American Sweet.—(Page 18.)

Horseradish

Horseradish, Bohemian.—A new, quick growing variety, producing very large roots; productive. Is so easily grown that it should find a place in every garden; a rich moist soil is preferable. Sets, 30c per 10, \$1.50 per 100.

Sage

Sage, Holt's Mammoth.—Of strong growth, very large, of unusual substance, strong flavor, superior quality. Genuine country sausage needs genuine country sage. Plant some in your garden. Strong plants, 10c each, 50c per 10, \$4.00 per 100.



WEEPING WILLOW

The illustration on this page shows one of the many effective uses of the Weeping Willow—on the banks of ponds or streams, with hardy water lilies, a collection of which will be found on page 34. Willows do well in moist ground, and also thrive in higher situations.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

FLOWERING shrubs make a beautiful display in a year or two, giving the lawn a very attractive, finished appearance, and should be extensively used in laying out new plots. There hardy is a lawn which their use would not improve. They appear to best advantage planted in groups, along the boundaries or division line of properties, at the foundations of buildings, and along walks or drives. Usually mass plantings should be irregular in outline and contain more than one species. By a proper selection of say a dozen varieties, a succession of bloom may be had during the greater part of the summer. Use individual specimens freely, as a rule not too much scattered. Judicious planting may relieve the angularity of foundations, pinning the house to the ground.

As a rule shrubs require little pruning. Reduce them one-third to one-half when planting, and keep them in proper shape and size by the use of the knife or shears. Any extensive pruning should be done with reference to the blooming period. Varieties which flower before mid-summer, such as Deutzia, Golden Bell, Mock Orange and Lilac, should be pruned after flowering, otherwise the quantity will be much reduced. Those flowering after mid-summer, consequently on the new wood, such as Hydrangea, should be pruned in winter or early spring.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate; less at each rate; 50 of a variety at the 100 rate.

Almond, Dwarf Double Flowering Pink.—Desirable for its profusion of flowers in double rosettes in early spring.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.20

Althea

Rose of Sharon.—Of upright growth and valuable as single plants and for screens, etc., in locations where soil and arid climate do not permit the use of other shrubs. Its flowers appear in great profusion in late summer when few other shrubs are in bloom.

Althea Atrovirens, or double red.



ALTHEA HEDGE AND FLOWERS

Althea Banner.—Double, variegated pink and white. One of the best.

Althea, Double White with Red Eye.

Althea Jean of Arc.—Pure white, very double, the best double white.

Althea Toton Albus.—Beautiful single pure white; dwarf; exceptionally good.

Variegated.—Conspicuous for its foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	15.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.50	12.00
1 to 2 ft. ....	.15	1.20	9.00

Barberry, Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry).—Of dwarf dense spreading habit with graceful though spiny branches and small beautiful green leaves coloring brilliantly in autumn. Almost inconspicuous creamy-white flowers followed by scarlet berries remaining all winter. Admirably suited for low hedges, borders or edges, enduring partial shade.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
18 to 24 inch ....	.20	1.40	10.00
12 to 18 inch ....	.15	1.00	8.00

Calycanthus Floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub).—A unique old garden favorite valued for its odd, double, spicily-fragrant, chocolate red

flowers; twigs reddish, leaves glossy dark green.
Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0.20 \$1.50

Deutzia Pride of Rochester.—A vigorous, upright shrub, bearing in early spring a profusion of dainty double, bell-shaped flowers in racemes 4 to 6 in. long; white, outer petals tinted rose; of easy culture thriving in almost any soil not too wet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.00	\$16.00
3 to 4 ft.	.20	1.50	12.00
2 to 3 ft.	.15	1.25	10.00
1 to 2 ft.	.12	1.00	8.00

Deutzia Lemones.—Of dwarf upright habit with pure white flowers. 1 to 2 ft., 35c each.

Diervilla (See Weigelia.)

Euonymus American.—Strawberry Bush. Conspicuous in winter with its scarlet seed pods.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	

Euonymus European.—Burning Bush.

25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Exochorda Grandiflora. (See Pearl Bush.)

Globe Flower, Japanese Variegated (*Kerria Japonica*).—A slender green branched shrub with numerous yellow flowers in spring 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Honeysuckle, White Bush.—An upright or shrub honeysuckle bearing abundant white, fragrant flowers, followed by masses of red berries.

Strong plants, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Golden Bell, Dark Green (*Forsythia viridissima*).—An erect, green barked shrub, with dark green leaves; one of the showiest early flowering shrubs; its golden yellow flowers appearing even before the leaves are developed; excellent for borders of shrubbery.

4 to 5 ft., each 35c; 10, \$3.00; 100, \$20.00.
3 to 4 ft., each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$18.00.
2 to 3 ft., each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.
1 to 2 ft., each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$12.00.

Golden Bell, Drooping (*Forsythia suspensa*). A very graceful, drooping form of the above; very free flowering; highly effective planted on banks or retaining walls where the branches droop naturally, sometimes trained up a wall 5 or 6 feet and then allowed to droop.

4 to 5 ft., each, 35c;
10, \$3.00; 100, \$20.00.
3 to 4 ft., each, 30c;
10, \$2.50; 100, \$18.00.
2 to 3 ft., each, 25c; 10,
\$1.80; 100, \$15.00.
1 to 2 ft., each, 20c; 10,
\$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*).—A tall shrub resembling the snow ball in form and leaf. Decorative scarlet fruits remaining on branches and keeping their color all winter.

3 to 4 ft., each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.
2 to 3 ft., each, 25c;
10, \$2.00.

Hydrangea Hills of Snow;
or American Everblooming

(*Hydrangea arborescens sterilis*).—A most valuable hardy shrub with white flowers afterward turning to green instead of brown as the other Hydrangeas. Unlike the following, it commences to bloom in June, continuing into August. Grows best in full sun though thrives in partial shade. Strong field plants, 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.—This most popular Hydrangea grows to a height of 7 to 10 feet; flowers in great pyramidal panicles, white on opening, assuming rose and bronze tints on exposed sides. Blooms profusely in August and September when few other shrubs are in bloom. One of the finest shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	12.00
18 to 24 inch	.20	1.50	10.00

Jasmine, Yellow.—A slender shrub, needing the support of a trellis or wall; its small starry yellow flowers open during the mild days of spring. Old-fashioned favorite. 25c each.

Jasmine, White.—More tender than above and should have a sheltered position. 25c each.

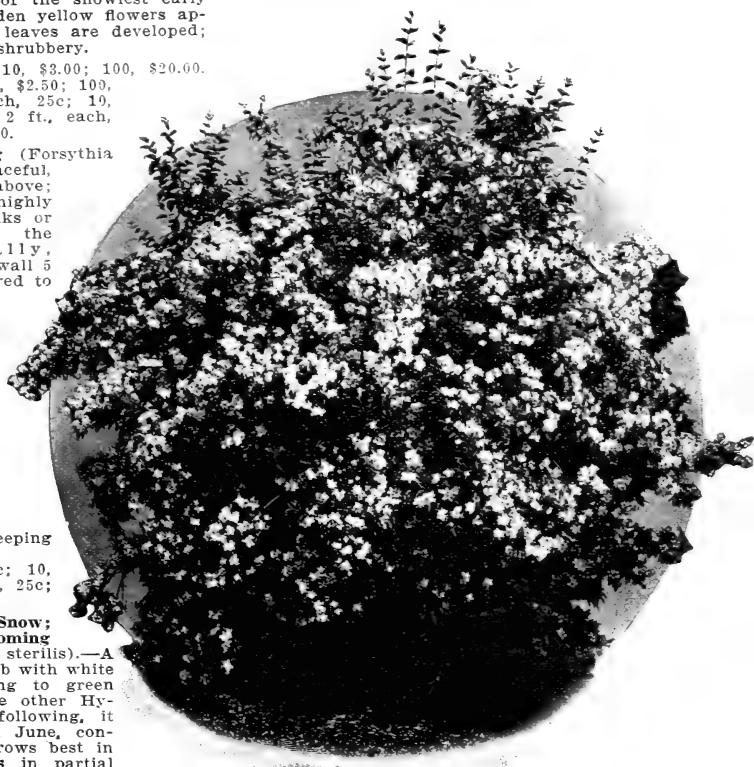
Lilac, Common Purple.—Still one of the favorite Lilacs, valuable for its fragrance, early and profuse dark purple clusters of flowers; very effective in groups; vigorous, enduring neglect.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	
2 to 3 ft.	.20	1.50	\$12.00
1 to 2 ft.	.15	1.20	10.00

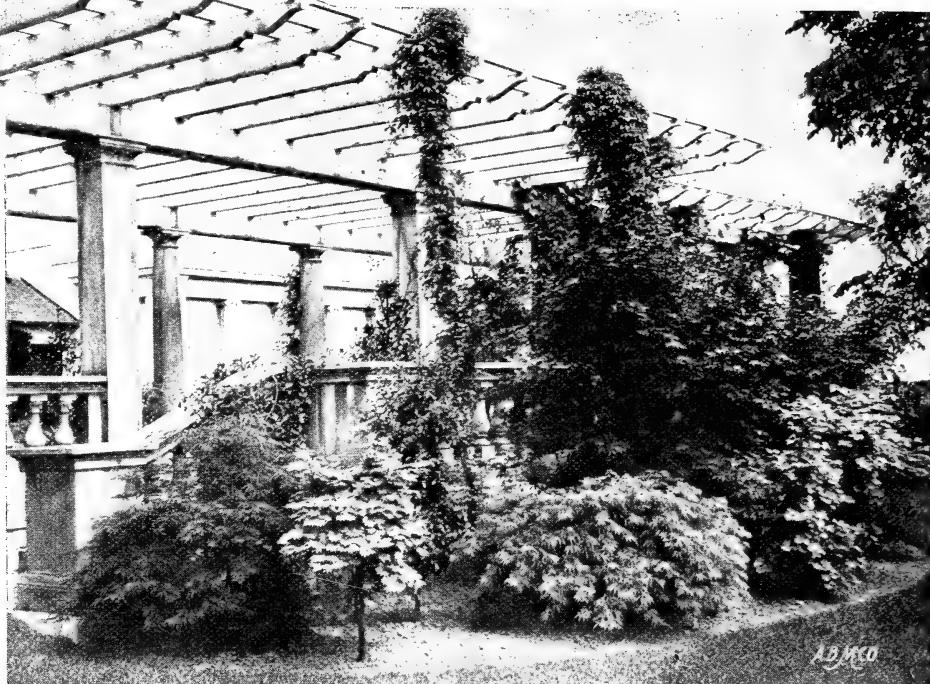
Lilac, Persian.—Slender branches with small rich green foliage; pale lilac flowers in broad panicles in late spring.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	

Pearl Bush (Exochorda grandiflora).—A hardy Chinese shrub with slender branches. Very attractive in early spring with its fragrant



The Mock Orange bears a profusion of white flowers.



ABMCO

The Beauty of a Pergola is due Largely to the Accompanying Shrubs and Vines.

terminal racemes of starry white flowers. Best massed with other shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	2.00	16.00
1 to 2 ft. ....	.20	1.50	12.00

Mock Orange

(*Philadelphus; Syringa*)

Valuable shrubs of vigorous habit and very hardy. The profusion of white flowers appear in late spring or early summer. Suited to well-drained soils of average fertility.

Mock Orange, Sweet Scented (*P. coronarius*).—Rather tall with creamy white, very fragrant flowers borne in great profusion. Showy and desirable; should be in all collections.

Dianthiflorus.—A variety with double white flowers of good form and substance.

Large Flowered (*P. grandiflora*).—A tall variety of Mock Orange with very large pure white, very showy flowers, later than *P. coronarius*.

Price of Mock Orange:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.00	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	1.50	\$10.00

Privet, California.—This most popular hedge plant is a well-known shrub of free, upright growth and dark glossy green leaves. Nearly evergreen except in the Northern States. Also used for single specimens for terrace, hall or porch decoration. For hedges set in trenches, the smaller sizes 8 inches apart, the larger 8, or 10 to 12 inches. Prune back to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground, severely the next one or two seasons, after that to maintain the height and shape desired. These plants are two-year,

pruned back last spring, and are strong and bushy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.15	\$0.75	\$5.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.10	.50	4.00
18 to 24 inch ....	.10	.40	3.50

Quince, White Flowered Japan (*Pyrus japonica niavalis*).—A hardy shrub with handsome single white flowers in very early spring before the leaves are developed; fragrant greenish-yellow fruit. The branches are spiny, foliage pleasing, making a valuable shrub for informal hedges or single specimens.

3 to 4 ft., 35c each; 4 to 5 ft., 45c each.

Snowball.—One of the old-time garden favorites. A hardy shrub bearing an abundance of handsome showy white flowers in large globular clusters.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
18 to 24 inch ....	.15	1.20	10.00

Snowberry, White Fruited.—Branches slender, bending under the weight of the white berries, very conspicuous after the leaves have fallen. Strong plants, 35c each.

Smoke Tree (Purple Fringe).—A large shrub or small tree with purple flowers in loose panicles, becoming plumose, giving it a smoky appearance in early summer.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25

Spirea.

A group of showy free flowering shrubs of easiest culture and considerable blooming period. Valuable for garden, lawn and landscape planting, being in general graceful, compact and hardy, preferring sunny exposure.



SPIREA

Fortenaysae Alba.—Upright with willow-like leaves, white flowers in summer.

Golden Leaved (Spirea opulifolia aurea).—(Golden Ninebark).—A very striking variety, splendid for producing bright foliage effects or for screens. Leaves bright golden yellow changing in summer to bronze or yellow. Flowers very numerous in clusters along the branches.

Prunifolia, or Bridal Wreath.—Tall and graceful; double showy white flowers in early spring.

Spirea Reevesiana.—Double, Graceful and slender. Numerous white flowers in late spring.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI; Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath.—Leaves pleasing dark green, bluish beneath; in early to late spring its dense drifts of white flower wreaths on numerous arching branches are singularly graceful. Its autumn foliage is beautiful colored; withal a grand shrub worthy of extensive planting. See cut on cover. Prices of above varieties of Spirea.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	12.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.50	10.00
18 to 24 inch ...	.15	1.20	9.00

Spirea Anthony Waterer.—Dark crimson flowers borne in large heads in great profusion all summer. Dwarf. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Weigelia (Diervilla)

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs of variable habit, thriving best in moist, loamy soils. Flowers are trumpet shaped and clustered thickly along the branches. A very showy shrub, valuable for garden and mass planting, and single specimens.

Weigelia Amabilis.—A large, showy, pink or rose-flowered form of vigorous growth.

Weigelia Desboisi.—Flowers deep rose.

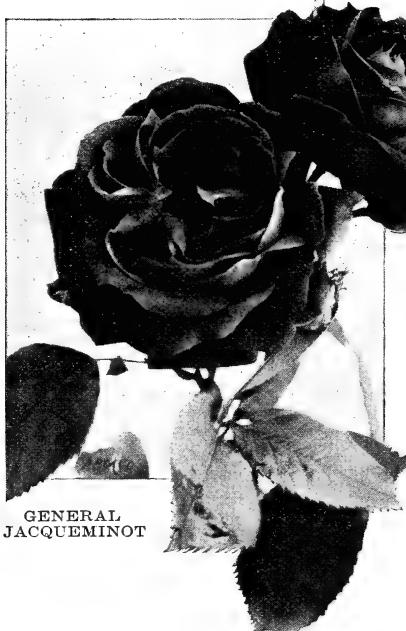
Weigelia Hendersoni.—Flowers light rose.

Weigelia Rosea—A rose flowered variety, blooming early and profusely; excellent.

Weigelia Variegated.—Leaves green, margined with yellow; flowers blush-white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	\$14.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	1.50	12.00
18 to 24 inch ...	.15	1.20	10.00





GENERAL
JACQUEMINOT

Roses

THESE most beautiful of flowers are everywhere prized for their fragrance, beauty of form and color, and long blooming period. Anyone who has a small piece of ground and sunshine can grow roses, especially the Ramblers and Hybrid Perpetuals. Roses may be grown in any soil that will produce fair grain or vegetables, though for best results a rich, deep loam is required. The ground should be well spaded to a depth of two feet or more, and may be enriched with thoroughly rotted manure or finely ground bone. The situation should be sheltered but not shaded and should be well drained. The Hybrid Perpetual, while not as constant bloomers as the Teas, flower profusely, are perfectly hardy and particularly suited for open-ground planting, quickly growing into large, vigorous bushes. The Everblooming Tea and Noisette class require some winter protection by covering with evergreen boughs, coarse straw, leaves or other material, but do not cover before frost or so as to exclude air and light. Annual pruning in early spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooms of the Hybrid Perpetual and Tea class, will produce more flowers with better stems.

Note—Our roses are not the small plants offered in dollar collections sent by mail, but have been grown in the open field. The illustration of White Maman Cochet is from a photo of the blooms produced the summer before they are sold to you. Our plants are suitable for general planting and will average 8 to 20 inches in height according to class and habit of growth of the variety. All kinds do not produce the same growth in two years. We can supply mailing size field grown plants (smaller than those sent by express) of a number of varieties, at the each rate postpaid.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

PRICES:—Except as noted, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; 5 of a variety at the 10 rate, less at each rate.

American Beauty.—Large; deep pink shaded with carmine; delicious fragrance. 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Caroline Marniesse.—Blooms medium size, pure white slightly tinted pink; a constant and profuse bloomer; very hardy and especially adapted to cemetery and border planting.

Cle.—Flesh color, shaded at the center with rosy-pink, large, fine globular form, blooms freely; vigorous growth; handsome foliage.

Coquette Des Alps.—Large, well formed, pure white, sometimes faintly tinged pale blush; full and free in flower, delicious fragrance.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen, White American Beauty).—Splendid long pointed buds and magnificent snow-white blooms, full, deep and double. The best white hybrid perpetual. Always in bloom. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

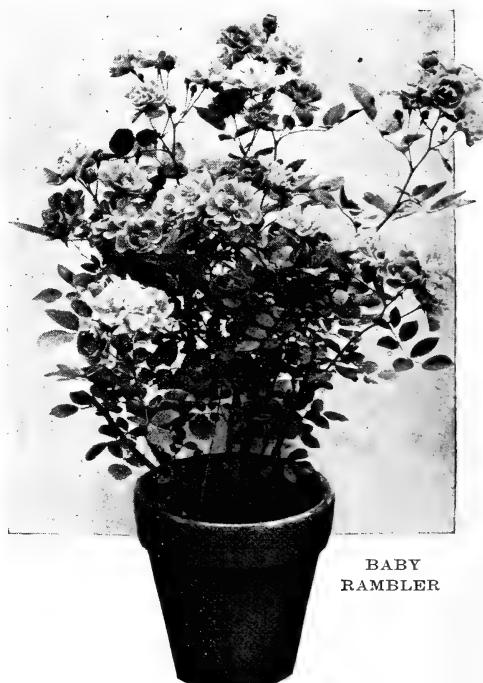
Gen. Jacqueminot.—Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson; fragrant; fine buds and flowers; one of the best for open ground; blooms profusely.

Madam Masson.—Large, full clear bright rose flowers, highly perfumed; noted for its constant and profuse blooming.

Paul Neyron.—Deep, shining rose; very large, full and double; finely scented; a good strong grower with nice stems, very few thorns; blooms continuously.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Large, fragrant flowers; deep, rich, velvety crimson, shading maroon. A handsome variety.

Ulrich Brunner.—Rich glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet; of fine form and substance; fragrant; vigorous; profuse bloomer.



BABY
RAMBLER

Hardy Climbing Roses including Ramblers

PRICES:—Except as noted, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 5 of a variety at the 10 rate, less at each rate.

Baby Ramblers are not climbers. See monthly roses.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert.—Identical with Clothilde Soupert except a rapid climber. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Crimson Rambler.—Rich glowing crimson in large clusters of semi-double flowers in great profusion. A rapid, strong grower; foliage waxy, pale green veined with red.

Dorothy Perkins (Rambler).—Resembles Crimson Rambler in habit of blooming, but a beautiful shell-pink, lasting a long time without fading, and even then beautiful. 35c each; \$3 per 10.

Lady Gay—Delicate cherry-pink, passing to soft tinted white; fragrant. The effect of soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds, and deep green foliage is charming. A vigorous grower. 40 cents each; \$3.50 per 10.

Manda's Triumph.—Large clusters of double white flowers; sweet scented. 30c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Philadelphia Rambler.—Differs from Crimson Rambler in being a deeper and more intense crimson and blooming earlier. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Seven Sisters.—Crimson, changing all shades to white. Blooms in clusters.

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties).—Very large for this type of rose; color from soft pink through intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine; a strong, vigorous grower with good foliage; very hardy. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

White Rambler.—Flowers in clusters, double, white sometimes tinted blush; fragrant. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

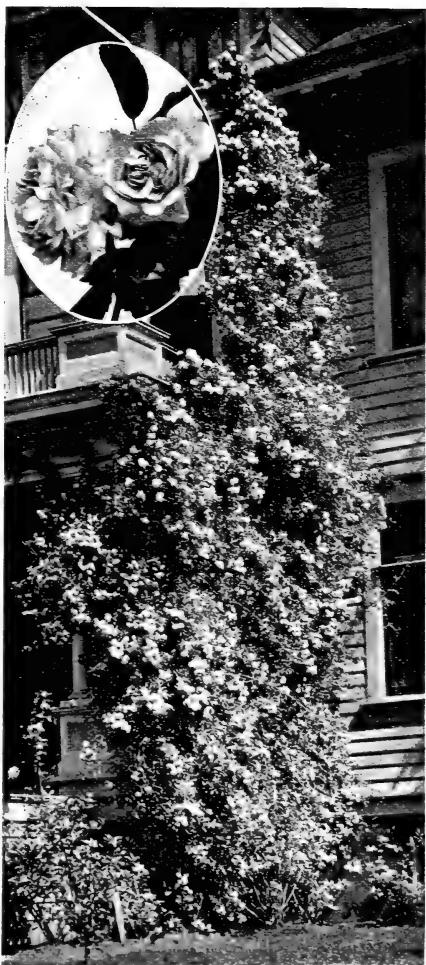
Yellow Rambler.—Sulphur yellow in bud becoming white when full open; fragrant.

Everblooming or Monthly Roses

Class indicated by: T. for Tea; H. T., Hybrid Tea; Pol., Polyantha; B., Bourbon.

PRICES:—Except where noted, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; 5 of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate.

Anna Mueller (Pol.)—The new Pink Baby Rambler; large clusters of shining brilliant pink flowers



LADY GAY

in great profusion from early summer till late fall. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Baby Rambler (Pol.).—In bloom all the time, flowers brightest crimson in large clusters, hiding the plant, which grows to a height of 18 inches. Valuable for bedding and for blooming indoors. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Blumenschmidt (T.).—This fine new rose is a sport of Mlle. Franciska Kruger, which it resembles in form and growth; deep golden yellow, outer petals edged tender rose; of the richest shade; 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Bridesmaid (T.).—Clear shining pink, large and fragrant; buds of exquisite shape; popular.

Duchess de Brabant (T.).—Soft, light rose with a heavy shading of amber salmon; exquisite fragrance; a vigorous, profuse bloomer.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT (H. Pol.).—One of the best roses. Perfectly hardy, a strong, dwarf grower and very profuse bloomer, producing cluster after cluster of full double, finely formed flowers, deliciously scented, all summer. The color is beautiful—ivory-white shading to bright, silvery rose at the center.



WHITE MAMAN COCHET

As they bloom the year before they are sold to you.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (page 26.)

Catherine Zeimet (Pol.).—This new double White Baby Rambler grows to a height of 20 inches and produces an abundance of flowers. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Etoile de France (H. T.).—Large flowers on good long stiff stems, a lovely shade of clear red-crimson, velvety; its fragrance and sturdy habit recommend it as a garden rose. Sometimes called Crimson Maman Cochet. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Helen Good (T.).—Delicate yellow suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper; chaste and beautiful. The color with its large size and exquisite form make it unquestionably a grand tea rose. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Helen Gould (H. T.).—Sometimes termed the Red Maman Cochet. Flowers full, perfectly double, buds long and pointed, color warm, rosy crimson; incessant bloomer; fine bedder. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.).—Pointed buds, large full double flowers, delicate creamy white, delightful fragrance.

Mlle. Francisca Kruger (T.).—Variable with the season from coppery-yellow to

rose, always beautiful; pointed buds; vigorous grower, free bloomer; one of the best bedding Tea Roses.

Pink Maman Cochet (T.).—Buds large, full, elegantly pointed, opening perfectly double; deep rosy-pink, the inner side of the petals silvery rose; fragrant. There is no finer pink rose.

White Maman Cochet (T.).—Large and full, beautiful snowy-white, sometimes tinged with a suggestion of blush, only adding to its attractiveness; tea scented; an excellent bedding rose.

Yellow Souppert (Mosella) (H. Pol.).—Very double flowers in clusters, chrome-yellow, shading to creamy white at the edge of the petals.

Wm. R. Smith (T.).—Creamy white with soft blendings of salmon-pink, rose-pink and blush tints; long pointed buds; a good grower and produces immense quantities of beautifully formed flowers; sometimes sold as Maiden's Blush and Jeanette Heller. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.



PAUL NEYRON (See page 26.)



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. (page 29.)

The Rose.

There is probably no flower more popular or better known than the Rose. From time immemorial, poets have sung its praise and the love of it can be traced through the most ancient documents in the literature of the Aryan Race. No garden is complete without them, no arrangement satisfactory that neglects them. They are simply indispensable. For every purpose, a variety can be found especially suitable. The Ramblers for clambering over the veranda or porch, giving a finished, cool and inviting appearance; the sturdy Hybrid Perpetuals, for producing, with little attention, an abundance of fragrant flowers in midsummer; and the many varieties of monthly roses for furnishing delicately shaped and beautifully tinted blossoms from the early Summer until late Autumn.

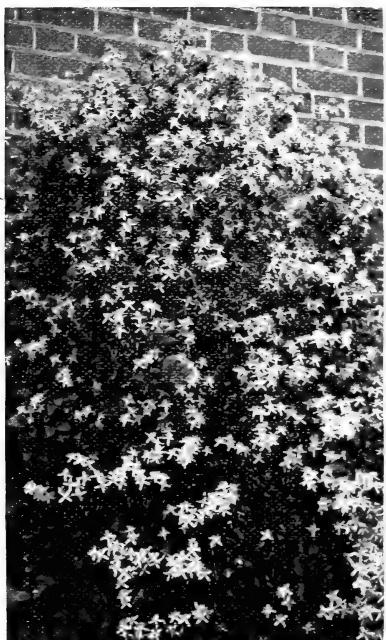
Desirable Hardy Vines

Climbing vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as trees and shrubs. They tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, furnish shade and flowers over porches and trellises, and heighten the charm of rock, precipice, tree trunk or ruin. When planted near the house where the soil is very dry from the protection of the building or drainage by foundation, the soil should be well enriched and watered until they become thoroughly established.

The vines we offer are field grown. Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate.

Clematis

Graceful free-growing vines, well adapted for trailing on balconies, porches, etc., or for covering walls and fences. A loamy, fertile soil should be given them and for best results it should be frequently enriched. In early spring



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

cut away all weak branches and train on a support to prevent whipping in the breeze, as splitting of the bark by twisting is fatal to the plant.

Henryi.—Abundant large, creamy-white, fragrant flowers. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Jackmanii.—Large velvety purple; free flowering; the most popular. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Mme. Edouard Andre.—Violet-red, strong and vigorous. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Paniculata (Japanese Clematis or Japanese Virgin's Bower).—One of the most beautiful hardy vines; flowers pure white in large panicles, fairly covering upper portion of the plant, fragrance resembling the English Hawthorne. A rapid, strong grower, quickly reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet and spreading out when trained on wires or strings. Perfectly hardy. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Miscellaneous Vines

Ampelopsis Engelmanni.—A variety of American Ivy, a high climbing vine clinging by means of disc-bearing tendrils. In autumn the leaves fade with gorgeous tone of red and scarlet; berries blue, in panicles; a very rapid grower, excellent for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Ampelopsis Veitchii, (Boston Ivy).—15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Bittersweet, Climbing.—A high-climbing American vine with broad bright green leaves and orange-yellow seed covering which split open at maturity, exposing the red seed and remaining on the vine all winter. 25c each.

Cinnamon Vine.—A rapid growing climber, taking its name from the fragrance of its delicate white flowers; leaves heart-shaped. 10c each.

Cross Vine (Bignonia crucigera).—A hand-some climber with waxy, evergreen foliage and reddish orange and yellow trumpet shaped flowers. 25c each.

Climbing Euonymous, Variegated (E. radicans variegata).—A graceful evergreen clinging vine with small rich green foliage variegated with silvery white; very attractive and suitable for covering northern exposures of brick or stone. Of rather slow but very dense growth. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Climbing Euonymous, Green (Euonymous radicans).—Similar to the above but without the variegation of foliage. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

English Ivy (Hedera helix).—A grand high climbing evergreen vine with dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty, usually three to five lobed; rapid growing, very hardy, and will soon thickly cover a northern exposure of brick, stone or wood. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan.—Almost evergreen; a very strong grower covering a wall, stone fence or other object; flowers white becoming yellow. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$9.00 per 100.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet.—Long, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in profusion; very showy; excellent for porches; remains green here till Christmas. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Honeysuckle, Yellow Trumpet.—A yellow flowered variety of above. 20c each.

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant.—Bright red flowers, buff inside. Small plants 15c each.

Wistaria White.—Attractive and rapid growing with numerous pendulous clusters of white pea shaped flowers, excellent for porch, arbor or trellis. 25c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Wistaria Purple.—The well known variety with lilac-purple flowers. 25c each.

Wistaria multiflora (Japanese Wistaria).—Flowers light purple in loose drooping racemes, often two to three feet long. 75c each.



WHITE WISTARIA

The Popular Peony

OF ALL hardy perennials, modern Peonies justly hold first place in popular favor. No other flower can be grown with such ease and so little regular attention. Large and showy without being coarse, and perfectly hardy, increasing in size and profusion of bloom from year to year. Through the introduction of improved varieties we have them with the delightful fragrance of the rose and ranging in color through almost every tint of pink, white, red and crimson, with even a startling approach toward yellow, and of immense size, often seven to nine inches in diameter. The improvement has not only been in size, color and fragrance of the flower, but also in vigor and habit of the plant and season of blooming. Stems two to three feet in length, strong but shapely, are produced by many varieties, and by a proper selection the blooming period may extend over six weeks, beginning with the officinalis section.

Varied Uses

Probably there is no other flower with such varied usefulness. The garden, however small, is incomplete without peonies. Whether as specimen clumps on the lawn or beside the doorway, or a collection of a few select varieties, the effect is charming. Planted in solid beds, among other perennials, or as edging or facing for shrubs, they are equally at home. Used to border a walk or drive, they are equally good. As a low lawn hedge, where ornament and not defense is wanted, they are unusual and attractive. In grounds of large extent, bold masses are gorgeous, surpassing the rhododendron in size and magnificence of bloom.

Preparation of Soil and Culture

This is indeed one of their strong points. Often, in neglected gardens, one sees large clumps that have flourished and bloomed for years. Yet they amply repay all attention given them. Peonies will thrive in almost any soil, but succeed best in a deep, rich, moist loam. The largest and most perfect flowers, borne on long stems, are produced by planting where a moderate degree of moisture is found, avoiding land susceptible to flooding or having a swampy tendency. They are gross feeders and the soil's fertility should be maintained, but do not use fresh manure.

An ideal peony bed or border may be made by removing the soil to a depth of two to three feet. If the subsoil is of a porous and loamy nature the depth need not be so great. Over the bottom spread six to eight inch layer of well rotted cow manure, over this a layer of soil, adding a little sand or fine gravel if inclined to be sticky or too heavy, and mix thoroughly. In this manner fill to six or eight inches above the surface of the lawn. When planting, cover the crown two or three inches, taking care that the earth is well firmed about the roots, and allowing a circle of two and one-half to three feet for the future development of the plant. It is well to ridge slightly, removing the ridge with a prong hoe in the spring. A mulch of coarse straw manure is a benefit, particularly the first winter.

The first and second year give the plants good care, keeping the soil well stirred during the early part of the season, allowing no weeds to grow. The third year the plants will sufficiently cover the ground so less attention will be necessary. In late fall the tops may be cut off several inches above the soil and thrown back with several inches of coarse manure as a winter mulch. When spring arrives remove the coarse portions and stir the finer parts well into the soil taking care not to disturb the pinkish-white buds then just beginning to show. Peonies are hardy without mulch, and as stated before while this attention is not essential it will be more than repaid.

Order early, for they start growth early.

Our Peonies

We make a specialty of Peonies, grow them in large quantities, and to encourage extensive planting, have placed the price as low as is consistent with the care and attention we give them. Our peony fields are cultivated carefully and thoroughly, and our soil and location is especially adapted to the Peony. The plants we offer are strong divisions of two to five eyes, and give good results. That our customers are pleased with them is evidenced by the complimentary letters we have received.

The name in parenthesis following the variety name is the originator or introducer with date of introduction.

Five of a variety at 10 rate; less at each rate. Write for 100 rates, giving list of wants.

Special Peony Catalog quoting over 100 varieties, including some very rare, on application.

Andre Lauries (Crousse, 1881).—Rosy red of fair size and shape; abundant fragrant blooms; one of the latest and a good low priced variety of its season; healthy, vigorous growth and long stems; an old standard. 15c each, 90c per 10.

Baronne James de Rothschild (Guerin, 1850).—Guard petals silvery rose, a purplish rose tuft being borne with a salmon center; moderately fragrant; midseason; of medium dwarf but vigorous habit, very free flowering, and especially well adapted to landscape work. 15c each, 80c per 10.

Couronne d'Or (Calot, 1873).—Snowy white with yellow reflex, some central petals edged and flaked carmine, golden stamens showing through and lighting up the flower, very large, imbricated, ball shaped bloom; very late; vigorous growth, strong stems; excellent. 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Delicatissima.—Very clear delicate pink; a good bud and large flowers borne on strong, healthy stems; very fragrant and free blooming; midseason to late; vigorous, healthy grower and a good cut flower variety. Very similar to *Floral Treasure*. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

Dr. Bretonneau (Verdier, 1854).—Delicate silvery rose to silvery pink tinted lilac and chamois, center tipped cream, large, full, exceedingly fragrant flower; late midseason; vigorous, good stems, free blooming, and much used for cut flowers. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Dorchester (Richardson, 1870).—Hydrangea pink; large, full, compact, fragrant flower; late; rather dwarf but vigorous, compact growth with good foliage; blooms freely. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Golden Harvest (Rosenfield, 1900.)—Blush pink guard petals with a distinct blush white collar, golden blush center, a few inner petals tipped and striped with light crimson. A large, delicate-ly fragrant tri-color, its total effect being creamy-pink. Medium early; a good grower with healthy foliage. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Jenny Lind (Barr.)—Broad guard petals, bright silvery pink, silvery reflex; inner petals narrow, shaded with salmon and chamois, intermixed with narrow whitish petals; fragrant; mid-season; a tall growing, free blooming, striking variety. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Lady Bramwell.—See Dr. Bretonneau.

La Tulipe (Calot, 1872.)—Delicate rose becoming creamy-white, center petals tipped carmine, carmine tulip-like markings on outside of guard petals; a very large, fragrant, globular flower on long stems; late, and a vigorous grower; a fine delicate flower, good for all purposes. 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.

L'Esperance.—Beautiful rose pink of good size and form; full high tufted center; a very fragrant flower and one of the earliest Chinensis to bloom; strong, hardy, vigorous, and a profuse bloomer, hence an excellent cut flower variety. This and Edulis superba may prove identical. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Mons. Bellart (Delache, 1850.)—Bright purplish-crimson of medium to large size; a tall grower and profuse bloomer. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Marie Jacquin (Verdier).—Large globular bloom, creamy white tinted flesh. When fully open golden stamens are disclosed at the center, suggesting the name Water Lily Peony. This variety is usually classed as semi-double, but on well established plants which have received good culture the early blooms are almost full double, while on newly set plants they are often almost single. Of unusual shape and shade, a very free bloomer in clusters, and extra good for lawn or landscape planting. 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

Pottsi (Potts, 1822.)—Very dark, rich crimson with yellow stamens; early, very floriferous. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Queen Emma.—Opens Salmon pink tinted lilac, becoming bright pink with silvery edges; large and full, blooming early and very freely; fragrant; vigorous growth with long, strong stems; a good shipping variety. 75c each; \$7.00 per 10.



Disclosed at the center, suggesting the name Water Lily Peony. This variety is usually classed as semi-double, but on well established plants which have received good culture the early blooms are almost full double, while on newly set plants they are often almost single. Of unusual shape and shade, a very free bloomer in clusters, and extra good for lawn or landscape planting. 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

Duchesse de Nemours (Calot, 1856).—Sulphur white with greenish reflex, becoming pure white; shapely bud, full, cup-shaped, fragrant bloom; growth strong, vigorous; blooms freely in clusters; one of the best late varieties. 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

Excelsior (Terry).—Brilliant crimson; large symmetrical bloom; a good grower, one of the earliest crimson, and a good lawn variety. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Festiva Maxima (Miellez, 1851).—Pure paper-white flaked with purplish-carmine on some of the inner petals. Large, rose-shaped bloom; very fragrant, early. Of vigorous growth, with long, heavy stems; one of the best commercial varieties, and indispensable in all collections. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Floral Treasure (Rosenfield, 1900).—Bright clear delicate pink, shading lighter at center; large and fragrant; free bloomer in clusters, vigorous, with good foliage; extensively used for cut flowers. Very similar to Delicatissima. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Queen Victoria (Synonym Whitleyi).—Fine broad guard petals; opens flesh white, becoming white, large, full, compact, blooms on good stems; fragrant; medium early; a healthy plant with good foliage and a free bloomer. One of the leading cut flower varieties, especially for Decoration Day and storage purposes. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Rubra Triumphans.—Rich purplish-crimson, satiny with prominent yellow stamens; large and the earliest of its color; flowers freely on long stems. Its brilliancy always attracts attention. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

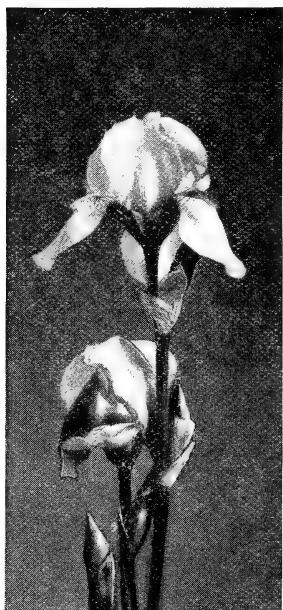
Reevesii.—Rosy flesh, sometimes with a red blotch on center petals; of good size; medium late; growth upright with long stems; blooms freely. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

The Iris (Greek, Rainbow)

THE peculiar charm and beauty of the Iris is proverbial. Their grand and royal colors make them invaluable in herbaceous borders, along walks and drives, for massing on the lawn or among shrubbery, or for naturalizing, both on account of their perfect hardiness and easy culture, and for their lavish wealth of bloom. The German Iris precede and bloom with the Peonies; Japanese Iris follow Peonies and precede Hydrangea Hills of Snow.

German Iris succeed in partial shade, but produce their best in full sun. They will grow almost anywhere, but do best in a well drained, rich garden soil, succeeding in quite dry locations. While fall is the best time to plant, we have set them when in bud and had them bloom and do well.

Japanese Iris should be planted in full sun. Naturalized along the borders of streams or ponds they are very effective. Contrary to a quite general belief, they do not require such a situation. Any mellow loam, enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, will produce flowers of wonderful size. While they do not demand it to give good results, they reach their highest development if they can be well watered just before and during the blooming period. Water should not stand on the roots during winter.



GERMAN IRIS.

San Souci.—Standing petals golden yellow, falling petals yellow veined with crimson-brown; one of the brightest yellows; fragrant; medium height; a very profuse bloomer, beginning early and continuing late. 10c each; 60c per 10; \$3.50 per 100.

Sapho.—Standing petals deep violet blue, falling dark velvety royal purple; large, fragrant; tall; early. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

Speciosa.—Standing petals lavender-purple, falling petals dark reddish-purple; fragrant; blooms freely; late. 10c each, 60c per 10. \$4.00 per 100.

Japanese Iris

Japanese Iris are one of the most important hardy garden plants. The foliage is tall, narrow, and blade-like, stems slender and graceful with several buds to the stem. They differ from the rest of the family in the flatness of the flower, delicate shades of color, size of flower and breadth of petal. The blooms are very large and showy, exquisite combinations of color from snowy-white to deepest blue-black, through light blue, rosy shades, rich violet, royal purple, etc., often with a gold blotch and markings so delicate and complicated as to be impossible to adequately describe. Our collection is strictly select. Assorted named varieties, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

German Iris (Fleur de Lis)

Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate. 50 of a variety at 100 rate.

Black Prince.—Very deep rich velvety royal purple; large flowers; medium height. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

Celeste.—Standing petals pale lavender, falling petals deeper; fragrant; midseason, tall. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

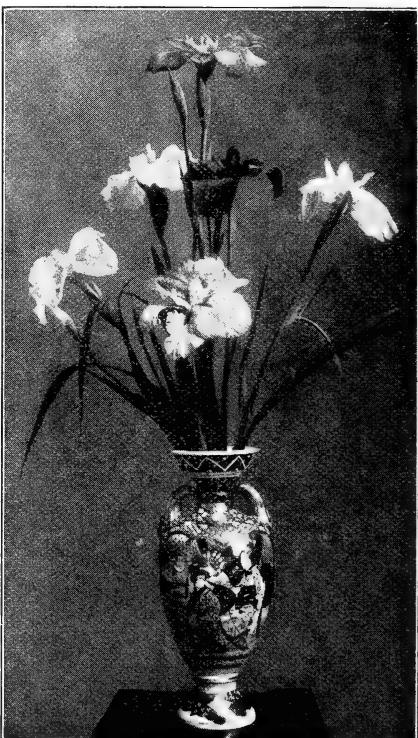
Dalmatica.—A fine clear shade of lavender; very large flowers; very tall, fragrant; midseason. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Florentina.—Medium tall; white, with faint suggestion of lavender tint; large and fragrant. 25c each.

Harlequin Milanaise.—Standing petals white, flaked violet; falling petals rich violet reticulated with white; large fragrant, orchid-like flower; blooms freely; tall; midseason. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Mozart.—Standing petals bronze fawn; falling petals purple-fawn, netted white. 10c each; 50c per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

Queen of May.—Standing petals lilac-pink, falling petals, lilac blended in white, total effect being pink; large, fragrant; mid-season, tall. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7 per 100.



THE JAPANESE.

The Most Gorgeous of all the Iris.

Miscellaneous Herbaceous and Perennial Plants

AGARDEN is incomplete without at least a portion of these plants to welcome the return of spring with their wealth of flowers and foliage. An abundance of flowers is secured with very little expenditure. They increase in size from year to year, and of such easy culture, and thrive in almost any soil. While requiring little care, as they are to remain in one position for a number of years it is well to spade the ground to a depth of one or two feet, preferably two, apply a liberal quantity of well rotted manure, and mix thoroughly.

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*).—An old-time favorite, rich in sentiment and associations, with large, deep rosy-red, heart shaped flowers, nodding in graceful drooping racemes. It is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy garden, and useful in shaded situations. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Hibiscus Crimson Eye.—Its large, showy, creamy-white flowers with a crimson eye are borne very freely in late summer on plants 3 to 5 feet tall; succeeds in any sunny position but best in a damp place. 15c each, 70c per 10.

Hollyhock.—An old garden favorite, effective in the herbaceous border or among shrubbery for its tall spikes of single and double flowers. Strong plants for blooming next summer, mixed colors, mixed single and double. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Lily of the Valley, will thrive in almost any kind of soil and throw up its beautiful modest, fragrant white bells in slender racemes in the out-of-the-way nooks, shady spots and

corners where bolder plants would scorn to bloom. Prefers partial shade, and should be transplanted occasionally. Plts, 5c each, 40c per 10, \$2.50 per 100; clumps for immediate effect, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Phlox.—Universal favorites, and useful in the border and as cut flowers. They cover a considerable blooming period and range in color from white to rosy-purple, often with a contrasting eye. Plant 18 inches apart; a winter mulch is beneficial. Assorted choice named varieties, strong plants. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Spirea Goat's Beard.—Elegant border plants with clusters of slender racemes of small white flowers in plume-like feathery panicles on stems 3 to 5 feet tall. Of easy culture. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Ascension, Madonna or St. Joseph Lily (thick petalled.) (*Lilium candidum*).—One of the most ornamental and popular. The flowers are immense, snow white, 4 to 5 inches long, very fragrant, and borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high. The best pure white hardy lily. 15c each, \$1.20 per 10.

Tiger Lily (*Lilium tigrinum*).—Bright orange-scarlet flowers in large clusters on stems 2 to 5 feet high. It lives and thrives from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. 10c each, 70c per 10.

Tiger Lily, Double.—A variety of the above with showy double flowers. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Christmas Rose (*Helleborus*).—A valuable hardy plant, yielding a profusion of beautiful white flowers, two or three inches across in very early spring. They bloom before the Jonquils and very often through the snow. Give them good soil in a semi-shaded situation. 40c each. Postpaid 50c each.

Day Lilies

Orange Day Lily (*Hemerocallis fulva*).—The tawny orange flowers, with wavy margins, are produced very freely in late summer on stems 3 to 4 feet tall. Grows luxuriantly in almost any garden soil, in moist places, and in partial shade, soon forming large clumps. Single and double. 10c each, 60c per 10.

White Day Lilly (Plantain Lily).—Broad, pale green foliage with large pure white, fragrant flowers in August. A beautiful plant. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Blue-flowered Day Lily.—20c each, \$1.80 per 10.

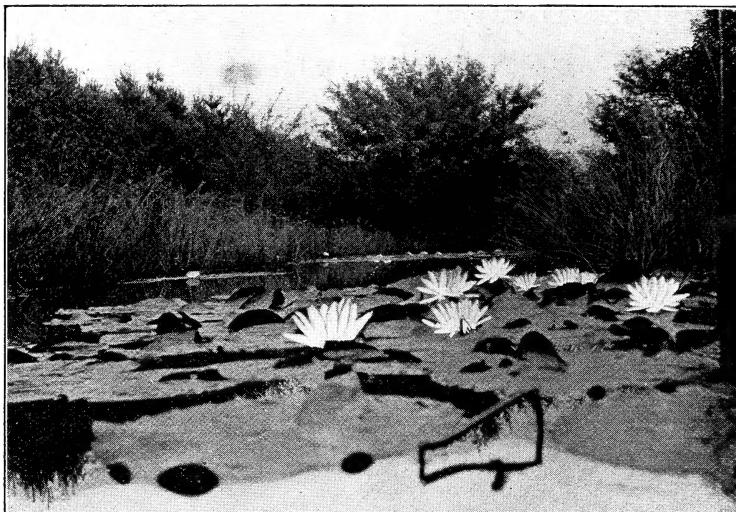
To Beautify the Lawn.

Even on grounds of limited extent there is almost always room for perennials along the boundary or in corners of the lawn, or beside the house. Many are excellent for beautifying the margins of walks, drives or avenues. Perhaps the most effective position for Hardy Perennials is an open border, backed by shrubbery, a hedge, or a fence covered with Rambler roses, Clematis, honeysuckle, or other hardy vines.

The Peonies and Iris, two of the most popular perennials, and excellent for borders, should not be omitted.



HOLLYHOCK



HARDY NYMPHAES ARE EASILY GROWN

Hardy Water or Pond Lilies

EVERY one that has a small pond, stream of water or even room on the lawn for a concrete basin should have some of these beautiful flowering plants. All that is necessary to have water lilies blooming all summer is water, sun and a fertile soil, which, if not naturally in the pond or basin, should be put there. Plant 2 feet deep and they will spread into deeper water.

Nelumbium luteum (American Lotus; Water Chinquapin.)—A superb variety with large yellow flowers. Indigenous in the Western and Southern States. 70c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Nelumbium speciosum.—Its superb flowers and magnificent foliage produce a splendid subtropical effect. Blooms rose colored at the tips, creamy white at the base of the petals; exquisitely fragrant. 80c each; \$7.00 per 10.

Nymphaea odorata.—The well-known fragrant pond lily of the North and West; worthy of a place at the head of the list. Flowers white, 4 to 5 inches across with yellow stamens; leaves dark green. Splendid either in small pools or large ponds. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Nymphaea odorata sulphurea.—Flowers very fragrant, sulphur yellow, four to five inches in diameter. One of the best Hybrid Nymphaeas. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Nymphaea tuberosa Richardsoni.—Flowers pure white and quite double, the stamens being converted into petals, which are more or less fluted in the center. The flowers stand well above the water, the sepals and outer petals drooping and forming a perfect globe giving it a peony-like shape. Grand. 70c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Nymphaea, Choice Hybrids, Mixed.—Composed of unnamed hybrids among which are large flowered plants in shades of rose, pink, flesh and some fine white, also miniature flowered ones. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses

FOR ornamental purposes these grasses are strikingly original in effect and may often be used in rough spots about the grounds, clustered among large trees or shrubs. They are rampant growers and should be planted judiciously.

Arundo Donax, Variegated (Great Reed; Bamboo.)—A beautiful variegated form with foliage striped creamy white and green. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Eulalia Japonica, Variegated.—Blade-like leaves are creamy white with broad margin of bright green. In autumn the foliage is over-towered with long, perfectly shaped plumes, turning silvery at first frosts. 15c each; 70c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Erianthus Ravennae.—A reed-like ornamental grass throwing up twenty to thirty flower stalks 8 to 10 feet high when well grown. The plumes are highly valued as parlor ornaments. A rival of the gorgeous Pampas Plume (*Gynernium*) when in bloom. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

Ribbon Grass.—A low growing grass with variegated leaf blades. Suitable for hedging grass or shrub plantings or as clumps. 10c each; 60c per 10; \$4.00 per 100.

A Few Hedge Suggestions

California Privet, (page 24); Thunberg's Barberry, (page 22); Althea, (page 22); Siberian Arborvitae, (page 15); Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, (page 23); Baby Rambler Rose, (page 27); Spirea Van Houttei, (last cover page.)

Cannas

No flowering plant can at such small cost excel Cannas for massing and formal bedding. Their abundance of foliage ranges from light and dark green to purplish-bronze, and from early July till fall is surmounted by a profusion of dazzling bloom in many shades of red and yellow. Excellent results may be secured by scattering cannas singly or in small clumps in the hardy border or among shrubbery. Their gaudy flowers are particularly effective against a background of dark green.

Their culture is simple and easy. They prefer a warm, friable, rich, moist soil. For best results spade about two feet deep and incorporate a liberal amount of well rotted manure. For mass planting, the best effect is secured by using large groups of one color, setting the plants about two feet apart. If several varieties are used, plant the taller growing ones in the center or background. Their ultimate height is mentioned in the description. Cannas are tender and should be planted in the spring, and after frost stored in a cellar during winter.

Price unless otherwise noted, 10 cents each, 50 cents per 10, \$3.00 per 100.

Alphonse Bouvier.—A grand variety of luxuriant growth. The tips of the shoots are surmounted by immense clusters of large, rich velvety crimson flowers, 6 to 7 ft. Green foliage.

Austria.—Orchid flowering. Immense flowers 6 to 7 inches across, pure canary-yellow, the two center petals show lighter scarlet dots than in Burbank.

Burbank.—This new American orchid flowering Canna grows to a height of 5 to 5½ feet, producing gigantic flowers of good texture; a most beautiful rich canary-yellow, inner petals showing fine crimson spots. Green foliage.

Louisiana.—Orchid flowering. A very vigorous grower producing a thick mass of glossy green foliage, each leaf edged with a narrow purple border. Flowers dazzling scarlet, about

7 inches across. 6 ft., 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Mille. Berat.—Large, the nearest a bright pink among the good bedders. 4 ft.

Neuvessal.—No Canna is more floriferous than this, blooming earlier than most varieties. Flowers dark red of nice form and good substance. 4 to 5 feet. Bronze foliage.

Pennsylvania.—A remarkably free bloomer; color intense vermillion-scarlet overlaid with an orange sheen. Green foliage, 6 to 7 ft. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Robusta.—The tallest growing sort, attaining 7 to 8 feet. Has very large purplish-bronze foliage producing a semi-tropical effect. Splendid for center of circular bed or background. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Dahlias

Old-time favorites for autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and the range of color so varied that they will always be popular where display is desired. The roots are tender, easily injured by frost, and during winter should be placed in a cool cellar and not allowed to freeze. After danger of frost is over, plant three feet apart, pinching back when three sets of leaves appear, to make them grow more bushy and to avoid staking. We have a choice assortment of white, yellow and various shades of pink and red, including quilled, cactus and show types.

15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

Gladioli



No flower has gained more rapidly in public favor, for in addition to the intrinsic merit of the flower it is easy of cultivation and blooms freely. They thrive in almost any good soil. Plant the bulbs six to nine inches apart, the large ones four inches and the small ones three inches deep. Make several plantings of the smaller bulbs first as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and in this way a succession of bloom may be had from midsummer until frost. In autumn, before freezing, they should be dug and dried. Separate the new bulbs from the old earth and old roots removed, and then store in a cool, dry place, secure from frost until spring. For bouquets the flowers are admirable. As soon as the two lower flowers open the spike may be cut and placed in water, and it will last for days, all the flowers opening as well as if growing in the garden.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
--	------	--------	---------

Choice Mixed.—All colors, including striped and blotched kinds \$0.10 \$0.50 \$3.50

Mallow Marvels

Immense flowers from eight to ten inches in diameter, in fiery crimson, rich blood-red and soft shell-pink. Their great beauty is indescribable. Mallow Marvels surpass all other late-blooming perennials in profuseness of bloom, flowering propensities and brilliancy of color. From late July until October frosts arrive, the flowers continue to appear in profusion. Absolutely hardy, the Mallow Marvels have been tested and are thriving in Canada and in the mountain portions of the Northern States, as successfully as in Georgia and Florida. Of herbaceous character, they come up year after year under varied conditions.

Two Year Plants: Crimson, 80c each; Red, 80c each; Pink, 80c each. Two for \$1.50.

Hibiscus Crimson Eye.—Is a good companion shrub with its large, showy, creamy-white flowers with a crimson eye, borne very freely in late summer on plants 3 to 5 feet tall; succeeds in any sunny position, but best in a damp place. 15c each; 70c per 10.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Spirea Van Houttei: Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath. This and Spirea Reevesiana Double are without doubt two of the best of the Spireas.

Beautiful at any season, when in bloom in early to late spring it is a complete fountain of white flower wreaths on gracefully arching branches. The foliage is a pleasing, dark green, bluish beneath, coloring beautifully in autumn. It makes an excellent informal hedge, and a fine specimen plant. Withal a grand shrub and worthy of extensive planting.

Spirea Reevesiana Double. Very similar to Van Houttei except the flowers are double, habit is more upright though arching gracefully. Blooms after Spirea Van Houttei and preferred by many. The two varieties make excellent companion shrubs. 3 to 4 ft. only.

Prices of above varieties of Spirea:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	.30	\$2.50	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	12.00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	1.50	10.00
18 to 24 inch.	.15	1.20	9.00

Wild Bros. Nursery Co.

Sarcoxie, Mo.